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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1872. NO. 275.

FIRST EDITION.

Greeley's Niagara Delusion.

How Thompson, Sanders & Co., Humbugged the "Tribune" Philosopher and Themselves.

Further Disclosures from the Rebel Archives---More of the Inside History of the Peace Conferences.

Buckalew and Black in the Conspiracy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1872.

Following is the report of Holcombe, of Virginia, to Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State, upon the peace negotiations at Niagara. It is one of the documents among the rebel archives accompanying Jacob Thompson's report:

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, C. S. A.—SIR: I desire to submit to you, as head of the department to which I am directly responsible and under whose control they should, if possible, have been conducted, a history of certain transactions in which I was engaged, whilst in Canada, but which did not fall within the duties assigned me by the President. I will not here repeat the reasons which have been communicated in previous reports for protracting my stay in British provinces. During the interval of leisure which this delay afforded me, I was practically associated by my friends, Messrs. Clay and Thompson, with themselves in the execution of their more comprehensive and delicate mission. In anticipation of the arrival of these gentlemen at Niagara, but, as I believe, without their personal knowledge or sanction, Mr. George N. Sanders, then residing in that part of Cadada, wanted a number of citizens of the United States supposed to be hostile to the existing Administration to visit the Falls and interchange opinions upon the condition of the country and the great question of peace with prominent confederate gentlemen, who were expected to spend a portion of the summer at that place. Such conferences being entirely legitimate, under the construction which Messrs. Clay and Thompson no doubt, very properly placed upon their powers and duties, I had no hesitation in meeting the public men who came to the Falls and expressed a desire for my society. That point being the most convenient and eligible for the transaction of my own business, I remained there during the whole period of my stay in Canada, and thus had opportunities of more frequent and extensive intercourse with these gentlemen than either of my friends, one of whom, Mr. Clay, had his headquarters at St. Catherines, and the other, Mr. Thompson, at Toronto.

Catalogue of Co-ntors.

Besides the crowd of less distinguished persons I saw during the course of the summer, in some instances repeatedly, Gov. Hunt, of New York, and Messrs. Leigh, Richmond and Benjamin Wood, of the same State, Mr. Buckalew, Judge Black and Mr. Van Dyke, of Pennsylvania, McLean, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Voorhies, Walker, Guthrie, Bullitt, of Kentucky, and Colonel Walker, of Indiana; we received messages from other gentlemen, such as Voorhees, of Indiana, and Pendleton, of Ohio. Before Mr. Clay and myself had reached Niagara, Mr. Thompson had seen Mr. Vallandigham. Impressions which had been made upon my mind by what I learned from these gentlemen, and from many other sources of information, including interviews with leading members of the Order of the Sons of Liberty, as to the temper of the Democratic party, and especially of the people of the Northwest, and the prospect of any action in that section favorable to our cause, I shall state in another part of this report.

Tribune Temptings to the Traitors.

Certain editorials which appeared in the New York *Tribune* early in June, connected with intimations from our friends in New York, induced the hope (which still me has ripened into an abiding conviction) that the able editor of that influential journal entertained opinions upon the subject of peace much more reasonable and moderate than those of the Republican party in general. For this reason neither Mr. Clay nor myself (Mr. Thompson being in Toronto and taking no part in these conferences except with one or two gentlemen who visited him in that city) discouraged Mr. Sanders from sending such an invitation through a third man to Mr. Greeley, as he had sent to others, to come to the Falls and see us. Mr. Sanders soon reported that this suggestion was most kindly received by Mr. Greeley, but that he expressed a preference for Washington as the place of meeting, and desired to know if we were willing to go there. It did not occur to us, as we had no doubt from what had subsequently transpired was the fact, that Mr. Greeley supposed we held any quasi diplomatic positions. We had never written a line or uttered a word to justify such an inference.

Deceivers Deceived.

The anonymous publications attributing to us conversations in which various terms of peace and reconstruction were suggested, had no shadow of foundation in truth. This impression of Mr. Greeley most probably arose from the ignorance, folly or knavery of Colorado Jewett, who was the medium of communication between Mr. Sanders and himself. Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement of our ingenious friend, Dr. Mackay, in his letter to the London *Times*, that we had laid a trap to catch Mr. Lincoln. Had we secured any delusion as to our true character, or the informal nature of the proposed conference, it would have been promptly dispelled. In considering the propriety of accepting the suggestion of Mr. Greeley to visit Washington, we most deeply regretted that it was impossible to submit the question to our own government for decision. There seemed to us, however, upon reflection, no doubt as to the line of conduct which would advance the interests of our country. The good to be accomplished by such visit would, in our judgment, have greatly overbalanced any mischief that could result from it. The publicity of our presence in the United States, with the sanction of its government, must have imparted a mighty influence to the cause of peace by the free discussion it would have authorized and invited. The opportunities of general and unrestrained intercourse might have been improved so as to secure an insight into the temper and policy of the administration, the views of leading public men, the spirit of the people and resources of the country.

Wily Improvement of a Mistake.

Under this conviction we authorized Mr. Sanders to signify to Mr. Greeley our willingness to proceed to Washington, upon the tender of an absolute and unconditional safe conduct from the President of the United States. When Mr Sanders submitted the note to us, which appears first in the printed correspondence, we found that he had most unexpectedly associated his name with our own in the proposed visit. There were serious objections to this association, but believing Mr. Sanders to be the sincere and zealous friend of the Confederacy, thinking that on this occasion his peculiar talents might render him useful in acquiring the information we desired, and feeling that if safe conduct was tendered his wishes on this subject would be entitled to some consideration, we permitted the note to be sent without correction. It is, however, incumbent upon me to add, that with all proper respect for Mr. Sanders, he was at no time taken into my confidence, nor, I believe, into that of Mr. Clay.

That Innocent Sage of Chappaqua.

In a few days we received a letter from Mr. Greeley advising us of his arrival at the International Hotel, on the American side of the Falls, and tendering us a safe conduct to Washington and his own escort, upon the hypothesis that all were duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, and desired to visit Washington in the fulfillment of our mission. Mr. Clay and myself were so deeply impressed with the grave responsibility which would attach to any action we might take on this communication, that we telegraphed to Colonel Thompson to meet us at St. Catherines and unite in our deliberations. Whilst I can only report the reasoning which led my own mind to the conclusions, yet I may add that the response which was made to Mr. Greeley received the approbation of Mr. Thompson as well as of Mr. Clay and myself. Our most obvious course was to have informed Mr. Greeley that he labored under a strange delusion, both as to our character and our wishes, and that we could only meet him as private citizens and for an informal interchange of opinion.

Double-dealing Trickery.

This course, however, as I thought, would have given to the party in power in the United States the means of defending itself against the charge which was used with much effect by its political adversaries. Neither the present nor any other Republican administration can secure the same degree of public support in the prosecution of the war or the policy of confiscation and emancipation as in a policy which looks simply to the restoration of the Union. Mr. Lincoln was reproached with an unwillingness to make peace on any terms short of subjugation of the States of the confederacy and utter overthrow of their peculiar social system and a consequent indisposition to ascertain the sentiments of the Southern people for fear they might profess a readiness to submit to the authority of the United States on more reasonable conditions. Although no proposition for peace which did not concede our absolute independence would have been entertained by us for a moment it did not seem to me wise to give our enemies the moral and material benefit to be derived from a position they were not honestly entitled to occupy had we returned the answer which has been suggested. Friends of President Lincoln could have appealed to the letter of Mr. Greeley as proof of his willingness to open negotiations on a most liberal basis (the letter was not wholly abandoned the attitude which the government of the United States had maintained since the secession of South Carolina, and to which, according to the declaration of Mr. Seward in his recent speech at Auburn, it has allowed of no negotiations with the rebels in arms. It expressed readiness to open negotiations, and attempted to settle through diplomacy questions which had been so long in vain submitted to the arbitrament of war. It did not even announce that the restoration of the Union was an indispensable condition of peace but proffered a free and untrammeled conference. Had the correspondence closed at that point it must have added strength to the administration of Mr. Lincoln, and thus increased its resources. Within our own borders it would have nullified delusive and dangerous hopes of a compromise with our enemy on terms consistent with liberty and self respect. A renewed pressure would have been brought to bear on the President to send Commissioners to Washington, with a view of opening negotiations at the hazard of fresh indignities to the Confederacy. In framing our reply to the letter of Mr. Greeley, we endeavored to shape it so as to compel such new developments from Mr. Lincoln as would disclose the true policy of his administration, or such an adherence to the position assumed in that letter as would establish popular confidence in him on it with safety. This purpose was fully accomplished in calling forth the celebrated document addressed

"To Whom it May Concern."

No paper probably ever produced so great a revolution of public sentiment in the same space of time, although a gross delusion as to the extent of their recent military successes has induced a reaction and secured the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. It is destined to exercise an enduring influence for good. It has permanently weakened and distracted the war party of the North and there is much reason to hope that before many months a majority in it will wholly deprive it of Democratic support. However this may be, it has united and animated our own people more than any political action of our adversaries since the commencement of the war It has been suggested that the effect of this correspondence, by rendering probable the defeat of Mr. Lincoln at the polls, has been unfavorable to the northern party by repressing the growing tendency to revolution in that quarter. This was no doubt, to some extent its temporary effect; but it has worked no injury to our cause.

Dreams of Delusion.

The revolutionary element has been hitherto too feeble to be employed in our service with any advantage. Before this correspondence took place our sanguine friends in that region have fixed upon various periods for revolutionary outbreak, but they were deferred at their own instance from time to time as conviction gradually dawned upon the reluctant minds of the extent to which they had exaggerated their strength. From all developements which have since been made I am satisfied that no explosion could have taken place previous to the election which would not have resulted in permanent injury to our cause. The northwest is not now and without systematic and possibly long continued application of agents, who will control the popular mind may never be ripe for revolution. But it is fermenting with passions out of which revolutions have been created. In Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, a majority of the population are hostile to the present administration. The recent election furnished no evidence to the contrary, for with the large body of the peace party, McClellan was held in as much odium as Lincoln himself. Bitterness between these hostile factions is intense. The one has received from the other every outrage which the strong can perpetrate on the weak. It would be a fatal mistake in my opinion to abandon all effort to separate this section from the United States because no results have as yet been achieved commensurate with our expectations.

Diabolical Speculations and Advice.

The hope of closing the war by negotiation has been extinguished. Our resources are diminishing more rapidly for obvious reasons than those of our enemy. To keep alive such a degree of apprehension as will lead to the concentration of large bodies of troops to repress insurrection within their own limits will of itself be an important diversion in our favor. We should employ money and talent without stint to give this broadening resentment its proportions of anarchy and civil strife. Let us preserve our communication with our friends in the North. Warned by our past experience let us introduce arms more gradually and cautiously, as far as practicable, subsidize leading presses, and through the ordinary channel of the newspapers, as well of campaign documents, enlighten the public mind. Enlist public men of character and influence whose principles and sympathies are with us, by indemnifying them against the hazards to which bold and decisive action may expose them. With arms, leaders and an opportunity, we could strike a deadly blow. It is proper to add that I have based my opinions only upon individual opinions, and do not know to what extent they would meet the concurrence of Messrs. Clay and Thompson. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

[Signed] JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

RICHMOND, November 16, 1864.

Judge Barnard's Impeachment.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 27.—In the Barnard impeachment case to-day, Chas. Tracy, counsel on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the suit brought against the company by Fisk, testified that Judge Barnard issued an order directing the receiver, Wm. M. Tweed, to forcibly open the safe of the company and take possession of the bonds, though he was told the Judge that the case had been removed to the United States court and that his jurisdiction, and that he paid no attention to the statement.

More Mob Law—A Murderer Hanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—James Sharpe, who murdered John Erskine a week or two ago, was taken from jail at Warrensburg, Mo., at two o'clock yesterday morning, by a mob of about three hundred persons, who represented themselves to be leading citizens from all parts of the vicinity. They hung him. The Sheriff resisted, but the mob attacked the jail, front and rear, scaled the wall and took the prisoner out. He confessed the murder. His body was delivered to his family. He left a wife and three children.

The Buffalo Park August Races.

BUFFALO, July 27.—The entries for the Buffalo Park August races closed to-night. Seventy-one horses were entered for regular races and the pacing race. The aggregate of purses is $60,000. Notice of several entries by mail, not yet received, will be added. There are three purses of $10,000, for one of which Henry, American Girl, Goldsmith Maid and Lucy are entered.

Accident on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Last evening's train hence on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad was thrown off the track near Magnolia, Kilborn, baggage-master, and Mrs. Baker, of Texas, were seriously and several others severely hurt.

Ten Thousand Dollar Trot at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Arrangements have been made for a trotting match for $10,000, to take place in this city August 13th, between the horses Annie Watson, of Titusville, and Bella Patterson, of Oil City.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Causes of the Delay in the Progress of the Geneva Arbitration.

GENEVA, July 27.—The recent interruption of the sittings of the Board of Arbitration occurred through the necessary re-examination of the English law on questions regarding the construction of privateering vessels in British ports, and also investigation as to whether the British admiralty used sufficient diligence in preventing these vessels from going to sea. Of the four cases advanced England repudiates three, and in the fourth she contends that the admiralty acted promptly, although the police hesitated to take proper steps to prevent her departure. The court is also considering the question of allowing interest on the amounts awarded. It is stated that the Board are unfavorable to such allowance. It is regarded as probable that after a careful investigation of each case the Tribunal will fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by England at a gross sum. Charles Francis Adams preserves a firm attitude in maintaining the claims of the United States. A conciliatory disposition is universally manifested by the American representatives, and commands much admiration, as also does their assiduous labor in behalf of their cause.

Marriage of Christine Nilsson.

LONDON, July 27.—Christine Nilsson was married in Westminister Abbey to-day to M. Rouzeaud. The nuptials were witnessed by an immense assemblage, including many of the aristocracy and well known artists. Among the persons present were Brunow, Russian Minister, R. C. Schenck, American Minister, Lady Peel and Mdlle. Titjins. Count De Steenbock, Secretary of the Swedish Legation, gave the bride away, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley.

LONDON, July 28.—The presents received by Nilsson on her marriage amount to twelve thousand pounds. The Princess of Wales sent a diamond bracelet.

Total Defeat of the Carlists.

MADRID, July 27.—An official report is made to the Department of War, announcing the total defeat of Castello's band of Carlists, numbering one thousand men, in the north of Spain. Thirteen of the Carlists were killed and forty-five captured, ten of whom were wounded. The defeated insurgents carried fifty of their wounded with them. Th defeat of another band of insurgents is also reported, with the loss of three killed and many wounded.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 27.—Stanley arrived on Tuesday.

PARIS, July 27.—It is reported that the Duc d'Aumale intends resigning from the Assembly.

The land slide yesterday on the railway near Mount Cenis obstructed the passage of the train. There was no loss of life, but the passengers were obliged to walk three miles to reach another train.

PARIS, July 27.—The remains of the Duke de Guise were buried to-day. Among those present at the funeral service were Marshal MacMahon and General William T. Sherman.

PARIS, July 28.—The French government contemplates the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the death of Juarez having removed the only obstacle thereto.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 27.—The steamship Hecla, from Boston, has arrived.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 27, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝@92; for account 92⅝. United States Bonds—5-20s of 1862, 91⅝; do of '65, 92⅜; do of '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89¾. Petroleum 1s 6d.

FRANKFORT, July 26.—United States Bonds—5-20s of '62, 86.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton firm; middling upland 97d; middling Orleans 10⅛@10⅜d; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs since last report 8,000 bales. Red winter wheat 9s 2d@9s 3d. Corn 26s 6d. Lard 57s, 6d. Petroleum spirits 13s1d. Turpentine 37s6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27, 1872.

REFUSED RELEASE.

Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, was refused release by Judge Pratt to-day, but can be bailed. The same Judge issued another warrant against him with bail at $30,000, at the suit of the daughter of the Count Beaulieu, to recover fifty thousand francs.

NEWS NOTES.

Mr. Bellonet, late French *charge* at Washington, sailed for Europe to-day in the steamer St. Laurent.

The Walter Scott monument is not expected to arrive in time to be erected August 15th, but the ceremonies will be postponed until November 30th.

The steamer Hermann, from Bremen, has arrived.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1872.

FILIBUSTER TO BE ARRESTED.

It is stated that Ryan, who lately figured in the steamer "Fannie" expedition to Cuba, is to be arrested on arriving here on a charge of violating the neutrality laws.

THE WINNING YACHT.

The yacht Rambler, which won the Bennett cup on Saturday, sailed yesterday afternoon for Boston, where she is owned.

THE BARNARD IMPEACHMENT.

Saratoga letters state that Barnard's impeachment trial will probably be concluded in a week. Barnard will be on the witness stand during the week, as will also Thomas C. Durand and Stokes, the murderer of Fisk.

TRADE TROUBLES.

A meeting of carpenters and joiners was held last evening to organize measures to defeat those of the employers who propose to return to the ten-hour system.

GOES ON A TOUR.

President Grant leaves Long Branch on Monday for a trip to the Thousand Isles, where he will stay some three weeks.

PICKETT'S DEFENSE.

A letter is published from John T. Pickett, defending his sale of the late rebel documents to the government on the ground that they really belonged to the people who composed the late Confederacy. He says the abuse he received for their sale come from speculating scalawags, who tried to make a profitable swindle the government with bogus claims.

RUSH TO THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

It is estimated that over fifty thousand people left the city yesterday, to spend Sunday in the suburbs, and an equal number filled the excursion boats and trains to the sea-shore and river vessels to-day. The weather is fine.

THE OIL REGIONS.

NEW WELL AT PARKER'S.

A new well was struck on the Lewis Campbell farm, on Bear Creek, a few days ago. When the tools struck the rock the oil rose in the hole, and began flowing at the rate of one hundred barrels per day, though the tools were not drawn. The well is owned by Messrs. Tack, Morehead and others, and gives promise of being a large one when completed.

WELLS CONNECTED.

The Petroleum *Record* says: A well located on the Foster farm, Sherman Flats, and owned by O. S. Howard, is yielding seventy-five barrels per day by actual gauge. It appears that some days ago the owners of the Wise well, on an adjoining lease put on a gang pump, and immediately after the Howard well, which had been producing about thirty barrels per day ceased producing entirely. Mr. H. then put on a gas pump and brought up his well to seventy-five barrels, which caused the Wise well to stop. This would seem to indicate that the wells are connected.

CLARION COUNTY.

It is again reported that they have struck a good sand rock in Jamie's well at Bilyson run. The wells in Salem, Ashland and Beaver townships have not yet proved successful, though several of them are not completed. The development appears to extend up the general course of the Clarion river.

CHANGING BASE.

The steady flow of oil operators to that part of the oil country embraced in portions of Clarion, Venango and Butler counties, of which Parker's Landing is the nearest center, has caused an almost total suspension of extensive developments in that portion of the oil region surrounding and above Oil City.

ST. PETERSBURG DISTRICT.

The St. Petersburg *Progress* is out with its report. On the D. Ritz farm there are thirty-seven wells, producing an aggregate of 657 barrels, and thirteen wells drilling. On the Keating farm there are thirty-seven wells, producing 423 barrels, and eighteen wells drilling. On the J. Ashbaugh farm there are twenty-eight wells, producing 472 barrels. The D. Ritz farm has decreased 100 barrels, although there have been seven wells struck during the previous month, and on the Keating farm there has been an increase of twenty-six barrels.

NEW WELL AT TRIUMPH.

The Titusville *Herald* says: A new well was struck in Triumph the other day, on the New York tract. It is the property of Jacob Geib, Andrew Kraffert and John Banely, and is now doing at the rate of fifty barrels per day.

STRIKE IN BEAVER COUNTY.

There is great excitement at Island run, Beaver county, caused by the striking of a good well on the farm of Mr. Thomas Mason. The farm lies one mile east of Ohioville, at the head of the east branch of Mason's run. It is now flowing fifteen barrels a day, but after the well is put in good order the owners have hope of a greater supply. The "strike" has produced quite a decided stir at Island run.

Ashore on the Florida Coast.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 27.—A large steamer is reported ashore eight miles to the north ward of this place, supposed to be the Bienville. The United States steamer Kansas has gone to her assistance.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Estimate of Pleasanton's Credibility.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1872.

Gen. Pleasanton's Credibility.

The *Star* this evening says editorially of Gen. Pleasanton's credibility as a witness: "To those who know Gen. Pleasanton his positive averments of facts do not weigh more than a pound a piece, and when it comes to his *impressions*, they are entirely too attenuated in value to be counted. When Pleasanton was seeking to get the revenue department divorced from the Treasury Department and put under his own control, it will be remembered that he put forward similar unfounded statements in respect to the wishes of the President in the premises. If he ever approached Schurz on the subject named, it was probably for his own purposes. Taking the probabilities of the case into consideration, it is quite unlikely that President Grant would have put him self into the power of a man he kicked out of office so unceremoniously as he did Pleasanton.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1872.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was as follows: Currency, $11,424,353; coin, $60,919,613, including $31,886,800

CLAIMS COMMISSION DIFFICULTY.

Since the advent of the new Mexican Commissioner in the joint commission of the United States and Mexico, grave differences have arisen between him and his American colleague relative to the present status and future disposition of a large class of claims against the United States. The following is a succinct statement of these differences: The Mexican government laid before the commission three hundred and sixty-six individual claims against the United States for about $21,000,000, and known as the "Indian Depredation Cases." These cases were argued by both governments before the board of commissioners and submitted for their award. The commissioners differed, and on the 8th of May last, by an order on their records, referred their disagreement to the umpire, Lerdo de Tejada, directing the Mexican Secretary to deliver him the papers. In the meantime the Mexican government supplied the new commissioner, vice the old one resigned. He took his seat June 24th last, and finding the Mexican Secretary had not yet executed the order in reference to the Umpire, he volunteered to his colleague to examine the cases to see if he could not agree with him in opinion, and think he could, without transmitting the order of reference to the Umpire, but the new Mexican Commissioner reached the conclusion that the Umpire and Commissioners nor their Umpire had any authority to decide for or against the claims. The Mexican Commissioner accordingly refused to allow it to be done. His colleague then proposed to refer their differences to his right to rescind the order of the Board for any cause, and to suspend the case to Umpire. He rejected this. Finally the American Commissioner announced that he would treat this course of the authority of the Board and of the Umpire, and this suspension of cases, as a forced interruption of the labors of the commission, and that unless speedy governments should remove the difficulty and at once refer the questions raised to the two governments. The convention requires every case but that of Lamar with bail at $30,000, at by the first of February next and unless this is done nothing is done. The suspension of the three hundred and sixty-six cases, with no right to decide them, is therefore a complete overthrow of the Convention and breaks the treaty, unless the two governments provide a remedy. No life insurance company would viewed the matter. Pending solution of the difficulty through diplomatic channels, the sessions of the Board are suspended.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Japanese Embassy are satisfied with the results of their late mission to Washington. They were not empowered to conclude a treaty with the United States, but to prepare the way for one of commerce, friendship and navigation. Each government now understands the position of the other and is in possession of a copy of the draft of the treaty, which is said to confer many advantages on the United States. A conciliatory disposition concluded until the Embassy shall have visited Europe and returned to their own country.

TREATY OF WASHINGTON COMMISSION.

The records of the American and British Commission, organized under the treaty of Washington, will be removed to Newport, R. I., early in September, so as to be ready for the session of the Commission on the 11th of that month. The time for filing claims terminated on the 29th of June. The number of British claims filed on the 28th of June was 1,929, and the number of American cases is only nineteen. Of the seventeen cases thus far definitely decided awards in six of them have been made, the others having been disallowed.

MR. CURTIN'S RECALL.

The letter of recall of Minister Curtin from the Court of St. Petersburg, addressed to the Emperor of Russia, was written on the 26th of April. The recall was made at his own request.

IN MOURNING.

The doorway of the rooms of the United States and Mexican Commission is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of President Juarez.

PRICE OF CHEROKEE LANDS—IMMENSE FRAUDS PERPETRATED UPON INDIANS.

The official stenographer who accompanied the sub-committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives to the Indian Territory has returned. The members of the committee are still in the territory, having left Muskogee last Wednesday to visit and set a price upon the Cherokee lands west of the 100th degree of longitude, which have been assigned to the Osage Indians. It is the duty of the President to appoint the appraisers, but he has made for those lands, and as the price fixed by him some time ago, fifty cents per acre, was unsatisfactory to the Cherokees, a reconsideration was procured, and the President will probably be guided by the report of the committee. A large mass of very important testimony has been taken showing frauds and almost incredible frauds upon the Cherokees. Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, through the agency of corrupt bargains made by their delegates with Washington lobbyists and claim agents, the contingent fees in some instances aggregating millions of dollars, in which delegates had large pecuniary interests. The Committee is said to be very indignant against the persons involved in these robberies of ignorant Indians, and the cancellation and amendment of all such existing contracts will be recommended and insisted upon.

INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Governor Bard, of Chattanooga, arrived here to-day and left for Long Branch to-night to formally lay before President Grant an invitation of the Mayor and City Council and Board of Trade of Chattanooga to visit the city and Look-out Mountain, during the present summer.

TREASURY POLICY FOR AUGUST.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy on the first and third Wednesdays of August $2,000,000 of bonds and on the second and fourth Wednesdays $1,000,000 making $3,000,000 in all, and to sell on the first, third and fifth Thursdays $1,000,000 of gold and on the second and fourth Thursdays $2,000,000, making $3,000,000 in all.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1872, 9 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Threatening weather with rain and southerly and easterly winds on South Atlantic coast and in Virginia, and cloudy weather with southerly wind in other middle States. In the upper lakes southerly winds with rain in northern areas and increasing cloudiness, extending eastward over the lower lakes. Clearing weather in the northwest with northerly and westerly winds in the Ohio valley and southward to the Gulf on Monday with clear weather.

Wholesale Burglary at Newark, Ohio

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., July 28, 1872.

There were eight houses entered by a burglar on Saturday morning between midnight and half past three. The alarm was given, and by half past four the thief was arrested and lodged in jail by J. E. Rankin, Chief of Police, and all the property except a few dollars recovered. The stolen goods consisted of watches, jewelry and money. Mr. Rankin also found on him a fine English lever. Tobias capped gold watch, for which he finds no owner, which no doubt has been stolen elsewhere, probably at Philadelphia, Pa., and which the owner can have by proving property. The thief was a mulatto named Ed. Hurley, aged twenty-nine.

Privateer Pioneer in Custody.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. July 28.—The Cuban Privateer Pioneer, which has been lying at Newport in custody of Collector Macy for a violation of the the revenue laws, passed into the charge of United States Marshal Coggshall on Saturday, on the order of President Grant to hold the vessel for a violation of the neutrality act of 1818.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Among the more important of the London journals, the *Standard*, a paper bitterly prejudiced against the United States, is the only one which commends the action of the Baltimore Convention. On the 12th of July it said: "We have no doubt that the Democrats have decided wisely and patriotically. It is obvious that the time had come for a reconstitution of American parties." The *Morning Post* on the same day said: "The nomination of Mr. Greeley as a Democratic candidate is such a flagrant *reductio ad absurdum* that it may largely tend to bring about the abandonment of a system by which the people have long been deprived of all real choice in the selection of their ruler." In nearly the same vein the *Daily Telegraph* said: "As the candidate of the Democrats, Mr. Greeley is a far less influential person amidst his old supporters than he would be as representative of the extreme Republicans. Anyhow, the contest is now clearly determined. It is as a Democrat, supported by the Southern vote, that Mr. Greeley henceforth endeavors to unseat the General who saved the Union."

Few men stand higher in New York than ex-Judge Clerke, a life-long Democrat of the straightest sect, who has never voted for an anti-Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and never will. Judge Clerke returned to Tammany Hall last winter, in order to aid in reconstructing and purifying that organization. Everything, he says in a letter to the *Times*, promised well; but soon the old leaven began to make itself manifest, "wicked schemes" succeeded, "Tammany was brought back into the slough of corruption, and a conspiracy to nominate Greeley for the Presidency was consummated. This was too much for the Judge. He refuses to recognize Greeley as the candidate of the party. He knows him only as the "candidate of the leeches." He withdraws from the Tammany Committee, therefore, in the hope that an organization true to Democracy may be formed. The same day Mr. Anderson retires from a Liberal Committee in Brooklyn because he cannot trust a man who will owe his election to a party always the avowed and bitter enemy of Greeley and the Republicans. The honest men who have been deceived are every where waking up to their duty.

The *Tribune* rejoices because the *Metropolitan Record* has come out with the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its editorial columns, and with the announcement of a campaign issue at very low rates. The *Record* was always notorious as a leading pro-slavery-secession-Tammany organ.

The Washington *Patriot* says that it is authorized to state that the report that Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, the Democratic Representative in Congress for the Fourth District of Wisconsin, will support Grant, is without foundation. So much the more unfortunate for Eldridge.

In contradiction of the widely-circulated reports of the Greeley organs, with whom the wish is father to the thought, the Rochester *Express* has it "on the best authority, that Hon. Henry R. Selden has not recovered from his disgust at the fatal manipulations whereby he was counted out when a delegate from the Reform Convention had been selected to go to Greeley. Judge Selden caused his name to be erased from the list of signers to the recent call for a Liberal Republican meeting in Rochester.

The Trenton *Gazette* replies to the *Tribune's* boasts of Greeley's popularity in New Jersey: "We are in the possession of information carefully and conscientiously gathered, from every part of New Jersey, and we have yet to hear of the first locality where there is such development of Liberal sentiment as to create the slightest solicitude."

The New York *Tribune* having announced that William C. Howells, editor of the Ashtabula *Sentinel*, had come out for Greeley, that journal replies: "Since the Cincinnati Convention no paper in Ohio has been more decidedly for the Republican nominee than the *Sentinel*, and within the last two months no paper in Northern Ohio has put more vigorous shoulder to the wheel—upon arguments against the monstrous idea of Republicans supporting Greeley. We have done this in a manner respectful to those who differ with us, but none the less earnestly, and we think not less effectively on that account. As to the assertion of the Tribune, it is simply untrue—wholly so, and unaccountable to us, *except that it is trying to make itself acceptable to its new allies by lying freely.*"

It has also gone the rounds, or is going, that Judge Sherman, brother of Senator Sherman, is for Greeley. The Judge writes to Governor Noyes that he is one of the strongest Grant men in Ohio, and would take an active part in the campaign but for his position on the bench.

The campaign in Wisconsin is progressing in a way to encourage Republicans. The Hon. Alexander Meggett, of Eau Claire, one of the ablest and most prominent Democrats in the northwestern part of the State, and two years ago the Democratic candidate for Congress in the seventh district, has declared his intention to take the stump for Grant. A careful review of the State shows that that Republican support of the Greeley ticket will be only light, and that the Democratic support will be at least three times as great as all losses in that direction.

It was rather a cruel rejoinder the Republicans of Michigan made to ex-Governor Blair, a recent convert to Greeleyism, who was receiving a profusion of compliments during accusations against the President about gift-taking. They called to mind the fact that, while Mr. Blair filled the gubernatorial chair, he was the recipient of a splendid pair of horses, an extensive outfit of coaman, and a pair of diamonds from officers of the army. Were these presents the price of favors enjoyed or expected? Neither of these things is charged, but the fact ought to make the Governor chary about allusions to gift taking.

Gov. McCook, who is one of the most prominent statesmen on the Pacific slope, says: "I have not been in California lately, and cannot say much of the State from personal experience, but I am daily in the receipt of letters from prominent parties there, and know what they are talking about, and on whose authority they can rely, and they assure me that California will give a large Republican majority for Gen. Grant in the fall. In Nevada, too, Gen. Grant is safe; the State will have a rousing majority. I can say this with confidence, as I have a personal knowledge of the facts and circumstances. Reports now afloat in Nebraska the influence of Tipton will not be able to control two hundred votes, notwithstanding the vigorous struggle he has made for those lands, and as the price fixed by him some time ago, fifty cents per acre, was unsatisfactory to the Cherokees, a reconsideration was procured, and the President will probably be guided by the report of the committee. A large mass of very important testimony has been taken showing frauds and almost incredible frauds upon the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws, through the agency of corrupt bargains made by their delegates with Washington lobbyists and claim agents, the contingent fees in some instances aggregating millions of dollars, in which delegates had large pecuniary interests. The Committee is said to be very indignant against the persons involved in these robberies of ignorant Indians, and the cancellation and amendment of all such existing contracts will be recommended and insisted upon.

INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Governor Bard, of Chattanooga, arrived here to-day and left for Long Branch to-night to formally lay before President Grant an invitation of the Mayor and City Council and Board of Trade of Chattanooga to visit the city and Look-out Mountain, during the present summer.

TREASURY POLICY FOR AUGUST.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to buy on the first and third Wednesdays of August $2,000,000 of bonds and on the second and fourth Wednesdays $1,000,000 making $3,000,000 in all, and to sell on the first, third and fifth Thursdays $1,000,000 of gold and on the second and fourth Thursdays $2,000,000, making $3,000,000 in all.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1872, 9 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Threatening weather with rain and southerly and easterly winds on South Atlantic coast and in Virginia, and cloudy weather with southerly wind in other middle States. In the upper lakes southerly winds with rain in northern areas and increasing cloudiness, extending eastward over the lower lakes. Clearing weather in the northwest with northerly and westerly winds in the Ohio valley and southward to the Gulf on Monday with clear weather.

Wholesale Burglary at Newark, Ohio

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., July 28, 1872.

There were eight houses entered by a burglar on Saturday morning between midnight and half past three. The alarm was given, and by half past four the thief was arrested and lodged in jail by J. E. Rankin, Chief of Police, and all the property except a few dollars recovered. The stolen goods consisted of watches, jewelry and money. Mr. Rankin also found on him a fine English lever. Tobias capped gold watch, for which he finds no owner, which no doubt has been stolen elsewhere, probably at Philadelphia, Pa., and which the owner can have by proving property. The thief was a mulatto named Ed. Hurley, aged twenty-nine.

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other property destroyed by the war, relying upon the "magnanimity" of their candidate and upon the *Tribune's* advocacy during the war of such payment as a means of settlement.

In other Southern States a similar feeling prevails. The Georgia *Constitutionalist* is able to pick out from its exchange list one hundred and fourteen Democratic papers that refuse to support Greeley. And these papers represent the constituency that must support Greeley unanimously, or there is no show for his election.

Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, says the strength of the Greeley party in his State is greatly overrated and entirely misunderstood at the North. He pred

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872.

THE extracts elsewhere given from a number of our State exchanges concerning the recent nominations made by the Republican State Central Committee, indicate general satisfaction with the action of the committee, and an increasing confidence in the complete success of the entire ticket in October.

THE Scranton *Republican*, which opposed the nomination of General HARTRANFT for Governor, has now come out in his support, upon the ground of conviction that it is its "duty to the State, and the party and principles with which it is identified" so to do. This is explicit and satisfactory, as is also its statement that it shall give the whole ticket a hearty backing from now until the close of the polls.

AS THE campaign progresses, and the certainty of the defeat of the Baltimore ticket becomes more and more evident, the uneasy feeling which characterized monetary and commercial circles immediately after the nominations, is disappearing and giving place to renewed financial confidence. The *Financial Chronicle* notes an increasing demand for subscription bonds, both at home and abroad, and cites other evidences that European capital is beginning again to invest itself in our securities —facts which are all the more significant and gratifying at this moment, when the new French loan is attracting so much attention, and the drainage of coin to Germany is so severely felt.

THE project of a railway to India along the valley of the Euphrates is again revived in England, this time in Parliament. Lord GRANVILLE lately asked for the views of a number of English Consuls stationed at different points in the East, concerning the feasibility of the project, and their replies have just been published. They all agree in the opinion that a line down the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, from a Syrian port on the Mediterranean to Bussorah on the Persian Gulf is practicable. The Turkish government is warmly in favor of the plan, and it is therefore not expected that there would be any international trouble. This line would save over a thousand miles in distance, and shorten the time by more than a fortnight.

FOR the time being the attention of the political press is chiefly concentrated on North Carolina, which holds its State election next Thursday. The importance of the result in its influence upon the Presidential election is acknowledged on both sides, while as an indication of how the Southern negroes will vote the election possesses peculiar interest. Reports as to the progress made by the two great parties in the campaign, and predictions as to its final outcome, vary greatly. The Democratic press, however, already begins to concede that its party is not likely to carry the State, an admission which is quite significant in view of the fact that it was at first claimed as certain to give GREELEY a majority of many thousands. North Carolina is one of those States which the Democracy must carry to elect their candidate, but which the Republican party can do without.

AN atrocious forgery is going the rounds of the Democratic press, in the shape of a purported extract from a speech said to have been delivered by Senator WILSON at Boston in 1856, in which he is represented as insulting our foreign-born citizens in the most outrageous manner. No one who knows anything of his public life and services will be imposed upon by this infamous fabrication. But let his own words answer. In a speech delivered at Brattleboro, Vermont, on the 25th of May, 1854, when the Know Nothing party was at its strongest, he said:

> "I have no sympathy with that narrow, bigoted, intolerant spirit that would make war upon a race of men because they happen to be born in other lands, a dastardly spirit that would repel from our shores the men who sought homes here under our free institutions. Such a spirit is anti-American, devilish—I loathe it from the bottom of my heart."

Any attempt to create hostility against a man of such wide and universal sympathies, by falsely attributing to him sentiments and language utterly foreign and impossible to his nature, is an insult to the intelligence of every naturalized citizen in the country, and will be so regarded.

THE *Tribune* charges GERRITT SMITH with inconsistency in refusing to support HORACE GREELEY, on the ground that in 1868 he wrote a letter stating that, although he liked the Republican platform and its nominees, and expected to vote for them, yet if, contrary to his expectations, the Democratic party should have the wisdom to nominate Chief Justice CHASE, and along with him a man of similar views and spirit—"gentlemen honest toward the nation's creditors, and toward the negro"—he might possibly prefer to vote for them. The *Tribune's* attempt to make a point against the veteran abolitionist recoils damagingly upon itself; for the very fact that Mr. SMITH—notwithstanding the liberal character of his views on amnesty and reconstruction—opposes the Baltimore candidates, shows as plainly as actions can show, that he does not consider either of them to answer the requirements laid down by him as the condition precedent of his support. So far from being guilty of inconsistency he is actuated by the very highest motives of consistency, for he foresees the disastrous consequences which Mr. GREELEY's election would entail upon the country, and like a wise and patriotic man is doing all he can to prevent the calamity from taking place.

IT IS at all times an interesting study to consider in what degree the master minds of our generation are affected by age. France at this moment presents the spectacle of an aged statesman who rules the destinies of a nation at the most critical period of its history. In examining this intellectual problem, the *Spectator* affirms that the mind of the President is as vigorous as ever so far as concerns the reception of facts, but that it is inaccessible to new ideas. This may be true, for to account for it, we need not consider the mind to have grown old, but the will to have become weaker, and to shrink from encountering the labor of a new undertaking. Should the memory keep perfect, there is no reason why the mind in old age should be less strong than in maturity, and the possibility has been proved by statesmen and generals without number. M. THIERS is said to shrink from the study of the complicated questions connected with the religious disputes on the continent, but if circumstances rendered it desirable for him to accomplish the task, he would probably find his mental powers equal to the effort. The shortcomings of able men at an advanced age are not necessarily to be attributed to the failure of mental power, but to a decay in the will which compels the mind to make the exertion necessary for the accomplishment of great tasks.

WHILE the reckless charges brought by opposition papers and orators against the Republican party wholly fail to produce the impression intended upon the people to whom they are addressed, for the reason that their misstatements, exaggerations and distortions to-day, are corrected, exposed, and refuted by Republican journals and orators to-morrow, it is not to be denied that the opponents of Republican institutions in other countries, where the antidote does not follow the poison, as here, derive considerable old and comfort from the misrepresentations in question. In Germany, for example, a Conservative League for the prevention of emigration to the United States has just published a pamphlet in which it is declared that the United States "is now groaning under the heel of a military despotism," extracts from the speeches of opposition Senators and Congressmen being given to support the charge. These malcontents cannot deceive the people who have already cast in their lot with us from other lands, because their daily observation of facts and circumstances convinces them how completely devoid of basis the accusations generally are; but with their kindred at home, who do not know the unscrupulous lengths to which partisan bitterness urges men in this country, and who have no means of disproving the exparte statements placed before them, the case is quite different, and much continued hardship and suffering may possibly result from it. The attention of the German Republican press of the United States is respectfully called to this matter.

IT is to be hoped that the written message which HORACE GREELEY the other day sent to the colored people of Texas in response to an inquiry on their part concerning his views and feelings toward them, may have the effect of putting a stop to the burning of negro school houses and the maltreatment of negro teachers, which has lately been going on in that quarter. Mr. GREELEY says he believes equal rights to men of every color to be the true policy for every State and section, and the standard of true nationality. The *Tribune*, as his organ and advocate will therefore, it is to be presumed, at once call for the release of the Georgia clergyman who is confined in prison charged with the crime of marrying a white man to a mulatto woman—will denounce the plan lately resorted to in Washington to defeat equal rights in one of its prominent phases, and will give due notice to the friends and supporters of the Democratic candidate generally that the "outrage, oppression and insult" to which a leading Liberal journal says the colored people will be subjected until they vote the Democratic ticket, must at once and forever cease. It is further suggested that a copy of the letter should be sent to every Democratic paper in the South, particularly to the Waverly (Mo.) *Watchman*, which carries the Baltimore ticket at the head of its columns. That journal says:

> "There is some talk of a negro barber opening a shop in Waverly. We would advise that negro, whoever he may be, to make his peace with his God and appoint his administrators."

If the publication of Mr. GREELEY's views concerning the rights of the colored race shall have the effect of obliterating such bitter prejudices as we have indicated, a great point will have been gained. To that end it is to be hoped the *Tribune* and the Democratic press generally will take up the cue furnished by the writer, and push the matter with the earnestness which its importance deserves.

STATE'S-EVIDENCE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

No question of veracity between the President and Senator SCHURZ is raised by the statement of the latter concerning San Domingo. It is a mere piece of misunderstanding, or rather of misinterpretation, which owes its origin to the contemptible passions excited by the canvass, and which, as well as any other incident of the day, illustrates the shifts to which even able partisans think it right and proper to resort for the success of their plans. The Senator alleges that he was offered all the government patronage he might desire, on condition of his supporting the President's scheme for the acquisition of San Domingo, and in evidence of the truth of the statement he refers to the letter of the gentleman through whom the offer was made. General PLEASANTON, who cheerfully testifies according to Mr. SCHURZ's wish, is, we believe, universally believed to be an honorable man. Certainly he did not fancy that he was doing anything either dishonorable, or in any sense unbecoming, when he played the part of tempter in the affair referred to. He desired the annexation of Dominica, and, by the solicitation of Mr. SCHURZ, was trying to help it on. The truth being that every President, of whatever party, for the last forty years, has been wont to exert his influence, personal and official, with Congressmen and Senators in favor of favorite objects, PLEASANTON might, and no doubt did, feel perfectly safe in hinting at an offer which abundant precedents at least warranted the President to make and the Senator to receive without a slur upon the honor of either. In lively recollection of such precedents, PLEASANTON might easily receive from the President's conversation the "impression" of which the letter speaks, though General GRANT may have said nothing definite or precise on the subject. A direct and plain proposal to barter government patronage for Senatorial support was certainly *not* made, and as to the remote and roundabout intimation to the Senator of what he might make out of his position, whatever dishonor or opprobrium justly attaches to such agency falls upon the intermediary. I can see very like the suggestion of a man more familiar than the President then was with the ways of Washington, and it will be hardly judicious in General PLEASANTON to preserve his letter among those domestic archives from which his biography is to be compiled. If it should be thus "preserved in cedar," it ought to be accompanied with an elaborate commentary setting forth the gradual deterioration of political manners in the American capital, in consequence of which change, acts once deemed irregular and of evil example, had under the sanction of custom laid aside their impropriety and taken on the character of mere peccadilloes. In this light the charge charged upon the President must have appeared to General PLEASANTON, or he would neither so readily have received the "impression" that the President intended to commit it, nor would he so promptly have divulged his own complicity in the offense, merely to oblige a brother politician. Usually when a criminal turns state's-evidence he stipulates for impunity at least, if not for a large reward.

THE *Courrier des Etats Unis*, mentioning the Marquis DE NOAILLES, says:

> "The arrival of the new Minister will fill a void from which French interests in the United States have for a long time suffered. Many urgent questions call for earnest attention and an early solution, and especially the postal question, which is of capital importance as regards the commercial relations between the two countries. In a political view also France has somewhat to expect from her representative. The new situation resulting to our country from its recent misfortunes, by lowering its prestige imposes upon him new obligations of dignity; while on the other hand, the transformations of its institutions by bringing it nearer to the United States furnishes him an occasion for drawing closer the ancient bonds of friendship which formerly united the two nations. The choice of the French government could not have been more fortunate in reference to this two-fold point of view, and we have received it here as a happy augury for our interests moral and material. The name of M. de Noailles, his antecedents, his opinions and his works are a certain guaranty that his management will make us forget the deficiencies which are traditional in our legation at Washington, and we may at last hope to see France represented in this country otherwise than by persons destitute of the moral weight which belongs to its position in the political world."

In conclusion, the *Courrier* speaks of M. de NOAILLES as especially qualified by his studies on the organization and working of modern governments to comprehend the co-relations existing between the principles which rule the two nations and the intimate relations which exist in their respective action upon general politics. In the past a diversity of political systems has engendered a diversity of views, distrust and even antagonism, which have no reason of existence at the present day. Analogy of tendencies and similitude of institutions are fresh elements of agreement and harmony which it is expected that the new minister will be able to cultivate to the advantage of both nations, and thus put an end to the isolation to which the Franco-American population have been hitherto condemned.

GENERAL GRANT's opponents are still harping upon the fact that he does not think it necessary to stay all the time in Washington. Senator SCHURZ, in his St. Louis speech, condescended to take notice of the frivolous charge, and gave a tinge of novelty to his criticism by declaring that he had seen foreigners in the capital looking for the Government as one looks for a lost child or a stray horse. There is really no good reason why either the President or the heads of Departments should remain constantly in Washington. In former times, before the days of the railroad and the telegraph, neither the President nor his Cabinet could safely leave their homes from their posts, as an emergency might at any time occur requiring their attention. Yet JACKSON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS were both absent from Washington a great deal without incurring censure for delinquency. At present General GRANT and his Secretaries, at the greatest distances to which they withdraw, are not really farther from the capital than former Presidents who retired for health or relaxation to a country house or village ten or twelve miles away. By telegraph they can be at once informed of anything that may require their presence, and by railroad they can return to Washington in a shorter time than was required in old times to travel ten or twelve miles on horseback or in a carriage. It seems idle to answer such objections, but they are made with apparent seriousness, and must therefore be seriously met, however frivolous the business may seem.

The Sources of the Nile.

The following extract from a scarce book, published in London in 1682, sums up the information then current on this subject, gathered out of the relations of the Jesuits, Gregory, an Abyssinian writer, and Peter Pays:

> "In the 12th degree of northern latitude, to the west of Gogam, there is a certain Field, and in that Field a certain Lake filled with two Fountains, about a stone's cast distant one from another. From them through a subterranean channel (which yet the verdure of the grass betrays) the water flows eastward for about a musket shot, then by-and-by bends to the north, and about half a Portugal league further bursts forth into a River, and being soon after that enlarged with the addition of other streams, after a course of fifteen leagues, the river Gema, bigger than Nilus, loses its name and gives Nilus the honor of her torrent. Then insensibly winding to the east, and receiving two rivers more, Keffi and Brarry, it hastens directly for Dembea, which it glides through, preserving its own waters entire, as if disdaining to mix more noble water with a viler Puddle. These things are all delivered by consent, that there may be no further reason to doubt of the Fountains and Original Nilus of the future."

It is a very common practice with those who dine *a la carte* at the more expensive hotels in the eastern cities to order one and share with a friend, as enough viands are generally brought to satisfy two people. It may be a comfortable assurance to such prudent managers to know that the law is on their side. A gentleman in London recently ordered two cutlets at a restaurant and three people partook of the dish. Whereupon the proprietor charged for three cutlets. The refusal to pay was followed by a general attack by the waiters, and this led to a suit in court. The Judge declared the charge for the third cutlet indefensible. It is good law in this country, also, that a person may give part of the dinner for which he pays to any person dining with him, and the custom of charging double in such cases is at its position to be resisted always.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is stated that out of twenty-three criminals pardoned by a recent Governor of Georgia, nineteen have since been convicted of fresh offenses. Here is a hint for Governors nearer home.

A vindictive feud has existed for fifteen years among the Sicilians in New Orleans, and has been accompanied by as many homicides. Not one of those who are said to have originated the quarrel have died a natural death.

From all quarters come excellent news of the wheat crop. The only things to be feared now that may prove detrimental to the harvest are heavy storms and scarcity of help. But rapid transportation and good prices can bring help on short notice, and no fears of moment are yet entertained on that point.

Very valuable lead and silver mines have recently been discovered in the neighborhood of Kingston, on the Clinch river, East Tennessee. Portions of the silver ore are said to contain ninety per cent. of silver.

The spirit of improvement, which has lain dormant in Charleston, South Carolina, for the past ten years, has suddenly awakened, and a new impulse is said to pervade the community. Heaps of brick and mortar obstruct the streets, and it seems probable that the "burnt district" of Charleston, which has long been an eyesore, will soon be covered with buildings. New houses are springing up in all parts of the city.

The Women's Peace Congress, the Prison Reform Congress, and the No-Hanging Congress are all in session at London. There is no record of such a vast gathering of philanthropists in the annals of agitation.

The English rivers are to be stocked with American black bass, a quantity of the young fry from Saratoga Lake having recently been dispatched to England for the purpose of trying the experiment.

The Japanese have determined to hold a big fair, to which they invite the presence of all the world. It will be opened next March, and the authorities entertain hopes that it will be largely attended by merchants and manufacturers from the United States and all the capitals and important cities of Europe.

A Connecticut man has invented a machine to utilize the ebb and flow of the ocean tide. The first tide wheel is to be set up in the Quinnipiac river, where the force of the tide that will bear on it is said to be about seven thousand horse power. Man may yet harness the awful ocean to his enginery and make it do his bidding.

It is said that the greatest market for United States bonds is in Amsterdam. In no other European country have the various American stocks been acclimated in such a manner as in Holland.

That which is rarest is considered best. Salmon, now ranked among the very choicest of the finny tribes, was once considered so poor an article of food that servants, in contracts with their masters in the old colony days of New England, stipulated that they were not to eat salmon above two days in the week.

A Georgia man lately died from the effects of a scratch from a dog, who was leaping about in joy at meeting him. And yet there are some Liberals who still court the caresses of the Democracy.

Thirty thousand people in Madrid were thrown out of employment by the recent reorganization of the government upon the retirement of Serrano and the accession of Zorrilla: and this number must be many times multiplied to represent the changes in the entire kingdom. A fine field for civil service reform, there.

The widely heralded tin discoveries on the north shore of Lake Superior turn out to be a well concocted scheme of swindle, by which sundry parties have been defrauded of their tin to the amount of over a hundred thousand dollars.

Some Michigan lumbermen recently discovered the bodies of five persons who were burned to death in the great fires last fall. They had formed a settlement in the woods, were burned out, and fleeing for their lives had followed an old lumber road about three miles, when, it is supposed, they were overcome by the heat and smoke.

The Indians are active all along the line. From Mexico to British Columbia, there are reports of depredations and other hostile movements on the part of the aborigines.

Horace Greeley is said to be hard at work on a New Encyclopedia, which he wants to finish before his inauguration as President of the United States. But he needn't hurry on that account.

The total outlay for last year's stock of drinks—including native and foreign wines, and liquors and malt beverages, exceeds 162 millions of dollars. The profits on this outlay to dealers foot up the handsome sum of 500 millions, making a total expenditure of the people of the United States for drinks 662 millions.

A fall of manna is reported at Cawnpore, in the Madras Presidency. It is a gummy, honey-like juice, sticking on the leaves of the trees and the grass.

Louisiana is fast losing her former preference for free trade. She has increased her manufacturing interests in the ten years from 1860 to 1870, from $15,000,000 to $45,000,000, or over two hundred per cent., and is now the second largest manufacturing State in the South.

Since the compulsory clauses in the English school law went into effect, the attendance of scholars has very greatly increased. In a single London district alone five thousand more children had attended elementary schools than before that period. What says Pennsylvania?

Cincinnati has a hospital which buries its small-pox patients in the ash pile to save trouble. Persons passing the premises have been at any time liable to inhale the noxious vapors arising from these corpses and to be inoculated with the loathsome disease. Much indignation is excited by the discovery.

St. Louis is making a gallant effort to secure the Tennessee river trade. This important commercial thoroughfare washes the shores of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and the business relations with those four States are such that the wonder is that an attempt to win the trade of this river has not been made before.

Baltimore is alarmed about its supply of water. Lake Roland, from which it draws its chief supply, is unprecedently low and falling. The city engineer has issued a notice urging the people to avoid a waste of water in view of the alarming contingency.

Missouri legislators reduce their statistical accounts to liquid measure. One of them clinched an argument against dogs the other day by swearing that the money expended in supporting the 21,000,000 dogs in the United States would buy 1,344,000,000 whisky cocktails every year.

It is said that a handful of oat-meal, mixed with a pail of water, furnishes a sure preventive against sun-strokes to those who drink water so prepared, no matter how hot the weather may be.

Illinois is troubled with fraudulent bonds. This is apart from the bond of agreement between the Liberals and Democrats.

Of the thirteen and a half millions of producers in England, eleven and a half millions receive as wages, on the average, only a hundred and fifty dollars a year. These are some of the "blessings" of that free trade on which our sciolists descant so eloquently.

Every person, without regard to race, sex or condition, who is found in the streets of the cities and towns of Russia in a state of intoxication, is compelled to work at sweeping the streets during the whole of the next day. Here is a hint for our City Councils.

What is a boy worth? There seems to be a wide difference in the estimate placed on their value. A boy was run over and killed in Connecticut, on the 4th of July, and the case has been settled for $250, while the man who shot the daring youth that stole his cherries in Cincinnati has been sued for $10,000, besides being held for trial as a criminal.

The time made by the winning crew at the recent College regatta is unprecedented. When some years ago there was a dispute at Worcester as to the time of the victors, one party claiming that it was 17:42 and the other that it was 18:42, the principal argument against the former figures was that they could not be attained; but now Amherst goes over the same distance in 16:32 4-5.

The new oxy-hydric light, from which so much was expected, has proved a failure in Paris for practical purposes as a general street illuminator, and its use has been discontinued in the streets of that city.

Reports of the corn acreage of this year indicate an increase of three per cent., or the equivalent of three-fourths of a million acres. The total in this great crop nearly equals the aggregate of all other tilled crops, and is about thirty-five millions of acres.

The Germans are talking of celebrating the second of September, the anniversary of the capture of Sedan, as a day of national rejoicing, and, indeed, of making it a regular anniversary occasion to commemorate German unity, in the same way that our Fourth of July is celebrated each year in memory of the achievement of national independence.

The latest sewing machine invention is a "driver" encased in sheet iron, which can be placed beneath a sewing machine board, and, when wound up, will operate the machine at greater speed than can be maintained by a treadle, saving seamstresses much labor.

PERSONAL.

A terrible newspaper feud is pending between ex-Governor Brown and Robert Toombs, of Georgia. They call each other thieves and liars with chivalric readiness; but when visions arise of pistols and consequent toombs, Toombs tries to get Brown to send him a formal challenge, so that he may have him indicted, and Brown tries to hoist the engineer of his plot with his own petard. How are the fire-eaters fallen!

A London paper calls Robert Browning "our own Walt Whitman." A libel suit will of course be entered at once.

Lieut. Cushing, whose exploit in the destruction of the Albemarle, during the war, is well remembered, has been awarded $180,000 prize-money.

George Augustus Sala writes that, "In no country in the world are so many men of shining talents, of noble mind, of refined taste, buried alive, as in the United States."

The widow of the late Oscar J. Dunn (colored), of Louisiana, has been appointed Keeper of the City Archives of New Orleans, at a salary of $150 per month.

A correspondent thus describes the ex-Prince Imperial of France: "An overgrown boy with a pleasant face, dreamy but meaningless eyes, manners not very graceful, and a smile which reminds you of that cold, freezing smile which his father, the ex-Emperor, would put on when he wanted to make himself amiable. The Prince's forehead is low, and shows that his intellectual capacity cannot be very great. His teachers are said to be much dissatisfied with the slow progress he makes in his studies."

All's well that ends well. The daughter of Rev. Dr. Stebbins of San Francisco, who privately married a youth named Schroder, is living happily with her husband, and the good doctor is reconciled to the match. Indeed, it is said that the doctor opposed the match only on the ground that the young lady had not got out of boarding school and short dresses. She would say that this opposition was quite reasonable; but the young lady knew better, and there the subject drops.

Bishop Haven has started for his new Diocese. Atlanta will be his home, but it is probable that, like a certain famous General in the war, his headquarters will be in the saddle.

Philadelphia papers say that upon the arrival of ex-Governor Curtin from Europe he will have a grand reception, to be given him by his friends.

The Japanese Mayor of Yeddo has had a pleasant telegraphic correspondence with the Mayor of New York, in which he expresses the earnest desire of his people to profit by the wisdom and experience of the cities of the civilized world. The event is noteworthy, as a fresh indication of the desire of the Oriental mind for enlightenment.

Tennyson is an inveterate smoker. And, moreover, he smokes Virginia tobacco in a clay pipe. But he never uses a pipe the second time. When he smokes out the bowl of tobacco he breaks the pipe and fills a new bowl, talking all the while if he has anybody to talk to. But he keeps a great variety of pipes for visitors. His working "den" is at the top of the house. Thither he repairs after breakfast, and, in the midst of a sea of books on shelves, tables, chairs, and floor, toils away until he is fatigued. These hours of labor are as absolutely sacred as were Richter's; no human being, unless upon an errand of life or death, is allowed to intrude upon him then.

Pennsylvania and the Iron Trade.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Some enthusiasts, after dwelling at length on the details of the growth of iron industry in the west, speak of what they call "the surprise with which Pennsylvania may be supposed to look upon the departure of her supremacy in iron manufactures." The likelihood of any such event is visible only in dreams. Pennsylvania has all along been perfectly informed of the progress of iron industry west and south, and there is no possibility of surprise. Nothing would gratify the iron interests of this Commonwealth more than to have all the mines of the Republic, wherever situated, fully worked and furnaces built and in full blast at all times. When this shall happen Pennsylvania will lay down her arms, for the long contest will be ended gloriously. But so long as we find southern and western railroads and harbors improved by cheaper machinery from England we shall think that there is still work for us to do, still need of more capital and industry in coal and iron mines and furnaces and rolling mills, still need of the fostering hand of protection to give the home market to the home producer.

Pennsylvania fights not for herself alone, but for the nation. Iron is her great interest, it is true; but is it not also the basis of modern civilization? The supremacy of Pennsylvania in iron may some day pass from her, though the time is yet remote. But her sole ambition is to place iron and iron ores in the hands of the great Republic, to exalt this nation above all the powers of the earth as the grand producer of iron. If Illinois which has comparatively little iron in her own limits, can make such great progress as to rank second to Pennsylvania, what may not Michigan, Missouri, Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee and other States do where the deposits of iron are immense. There is room for a State among them all to which Pennsylvania will extend a helping hand in building up the trade. For we all stand or fall together, and the heroic struggle of the Pennsylvania iron-masters against the British monopoly has done more to give confidence to the interests of other States than even the tariff itself, valuable as that has been.

Men every where at the South and West talk constantly of being able to produce iron cheaper than we can in Pennsylvania. But there is not a man among them all who does not firmly rely upon Pennsylvania to look after the general interests of the American iron trade. We have looked around among all these States where iron industry is making such headway, to see where there is one likely to be worthy of the responsibility and the leadership Pennsylvania has so long held. Our good old State has now so many other interests of an important character to look after that she would gladly welcome any new coadjutor in the defense of American iron. But Michigan is the only Western State that exhibits any indications of an established policy on the subject, and at the South the interest is as yet feeble. The fact is that in the West and South the iron industry is relatively too young to make itself adequately felt, while in Pennsylvania we have been at it for over a century. It has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. The wars of the Republic have had the iron mines of Pennsylvania for a base of operations. Hence the history of our iron interest, instead of being one of grasping selfishness and jealous monopoly, as the free-traders allege, is identified with the glory of the national arms, and prestige of our capacity and resources.

But as the importation of British iron in all forms is rapidly increasing, and as the progress of the iron industry at the west and south is thus obviously far below the requirements of the country, it is clear that Pennsylvania must increase her own iron manufacture as fast as possible. She has all the resources for the purpose—inexhaustible resources of iron, coal and wood, abundant capital and ample supplies of labor. Her railway system is extensive and well organized, and she can always command a good home market for her production. Pennsylvania can and should double her iron capacity, and thus taking a stand far beyond all rivalry, challenge other States to follow. Let us have more furnaces, more rolling mills, more steel works, more of all kinds of industrial concerns in which iron is the staple. The prices of iron are sufficient to warrant any investment, however great, and the opportunity for Pennsylvania is a grand one, and should not be lost sight of.

In Philadelphia they have, so far as the City Solicitor is concerned, an anomalous perquisite called "an official gratuity." There were sixty sewers to build, and proposals were invited. B. F. Dutton was the lowest bidder, and tendered his bond of $500 to the City Solicitor, and also a "gratuity" of $2 50, which is usual in receiving certificates in such cases. The Solicitor, however, demanded a bond for each sewer, and a "gratuity" for each certificate. Dutton refused to pay, and asked for an injunction restraining the Commissioner of Highways from giving the contract to any one but himself, "the lowest and best bidder." A perpetual injunction was granted by Judge Finletter, in which he lays down some important principles. He holds that in all conflicts of opinion between the City Solicitor and the head of any city department, the latter is supreme. "It may be judicious," says Judge Finletter "to seek the advice of that officer in all legal difficulties, but even when the advice is sought and given, the whole responsibility is shifted to the department of law. Judge Finletter calls attention to the fact that the duty of giving these bidders' certificates is imposed by act of Assembly, but that no fee is awarded for the performance of the duty. He says that it "has always been supposed that the large salary, the attorney's fees, the five per cent. for collections, and matters of that kind, would more than afford adequate compensation for the labors of that officer. And, referring to the City Solicitor's statement that the payments for the certificates are "gratuities" and not fees, he remarks: "The uniformity of these gratuities is remarkable—two dollars and fifty cents in each and every case. The acceptance by the City Solicitor, or any of his assistants, of any such or other gratuities, seems very much like a misdemeanor in office, not only to be deprecated, but punished, when brought to the notice of the proper tribunal.

KNOWLEDGE of language is something which, in our increasing commerce and intercourse with the world, becomes more and more a requisite, and should be more generally attended to in our public schools and institutions of learning than it is now. Our young men are apt to receive merely what is known as "practical" education, the linguistic branches being almost entirely neglected, and thus, in after life, are debarred, not unfrequently, from just the commercial advantages which it was believed the "practical" education was to give them. The American Philological Society has made a step toward supplying this want by establishing a section in the Association to which shall be referred for discussion all papers respecting methods of teaching, the selection of text books, the course of instruction in colleges and schools, the practical pronunciation of Greek and Latin, and generally measures of educational reform in teaching languages.

STANLEY.

The Discoverer's Discover—An Eventful Career—A Bohemian of the Bohemians.

The New York *Herald's* African correspondent, Stanley, over whose successful search for Dr. Livingstone all the world is now talking, started out in his eventful career as a clerk in the Fort Fisher expedition, under Gen. Terry, and wrote a glowing account of the capture for a New York paper. He then went to Turkey, and setting out on an expedition through the country, he and his party were attacked by a band of robbers, and were brutally maltreated and robbed of all their money. Mr. Stanley had between $4,000 and $5,000 in gold taken from him. The travelers were forced to return to Constantinople, and after abortive efforts to obtain the interposition of the American Consul, Mr. Stanley returned to America, making most of the land journey through a portion of France and Spain on foot and without means, Stopping a few days in New York, he started on a lecturing tour, which did not bring him any money. He next joined Gen. Hancock's military expedition into the Indian country, as a correspondent. He was at the burning of the Cheyenne and Kiowa village on the Pawnee Fork, of which he gave a graphic description. He subsequently joined the Indian peace Commissioners in their treaty-making excursion as correspondent, and he was at the councils held at North Platte, Fort Laramie, and Medicine Lodge Creek. Mr. Stanley subsequently joined the *Herald* corps, and has since made his mark as correspondent in the Abyssinian expedition, the Suez canal opening, and lastly, as the leader of the *Herald* expedition for the long lost Livingstone, in which, as it appears, he has achieved a triumph. Mr. Stanley is a true type of the Bohemian. He affects the sensational style of letter writing. In stature he is under size, a quiet observer, undemonstrative, and indomitable in his vocation. The power of adaptation to circumstances is a quality very essential to the life of a roving correspondent, and this Mr. Stanley possesses in a remarkable degree. In the bustle of a camp, or in the tedious march across the trackless plains, he is equally at home, and he is equally self-possessed and condescending in the presence of a Major General or a mule driver. He makes the most of facts, and after passing through the alembic of his vigorous imagination the most worthless dross is turned into glittering gold.

At Fort McPherson a soldier was ordered to be whipped for disobedience of orders, and Stanley learned that blood had been drawn from the poor fellow. Out of this he manufactured a fearfully graphic letter for the New York *Tribune*. The account resulted in a threatened raw-hiding on sight by the officer, and an indignant editorial in the *Tribune* on the barbarity of the act. A court martial was ordered from Washington, and the result of the investigation was the acquittal of the officer who was the victim of Stanley's sensational story. Great credit is due the daring correspondent for his successful search.

At the international exhibition to be held at the Hague in September, prizes are offered for some articles not often found on the premium lists of American fairs. For instance, a handsome prize is offered for "the best shoes for horses in frosty weather," for "the best portable hen coop on plowed ground," for "the best muzzle for dogs, allowing them to keep their mouth open and salivate," for "the best artificial bird's nest," and other things equally queer. These certainly hint at branches of industry in Holland that are comparatively unknown on this side the Atlantic. To frame hen-coops with especial reference to piloting hens over plowed ground, or dog muzzles with special reference to cases of salivation, may be simple acts of humanity, but to undertake to build nests for invalid or decrepit birds that can't build their own, is surely carrying the anti-cruelty-to-animals doctrine farther than even Mr. Bergh ever dreamed of.

THE twenty-five London banks, with their branches, realized a gross profit of £1,197,744 during the past year. Their expenses were only £418,815, and the net profit, therefore, £778,829. From this it would appear that the English banks expend only about thirty-five per cent. of their earnings in carrying on the business, while the ratio in other countries is said to be much higher.

Revolutions Never Go Backward.

The philosophical theory that the human system when weakened by disease, oppression, excessive labor or any other cause, should be toned and invigorated instead of being subjected to the action of depleting drugs, is gaining ground every day. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters twenty years ago gave a powerful influence to this common sense idea. As the extraordinary efficacy of the Great Vegetable Restorative became known, multitudes of debilitated invalids turned with hailing from the nauseous and strength-destroying potions with which it was then the fashion to drench the sick, to this renovating, appetizing, vitalizing preparation derived from the finest roots, herbs and barks placed by botanical research at the disposal of medical science. Revolutions never go back upward. From that time to the present the importance of assisting and reinforcing Nature in her struggles with disease has been more and more widely and keenly appreciated by the sick and the suffering. In tens of thousands of households Hostetter's Bitters are looked upon as the one thing needful in cases of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Constipation, Nervous Weakness, Chills and Fever, Bilious Affections and all conditions of the body and mind that betoken a lack of vital energy. When the quicksilver ranges high, and the solid flesh is resolving itself into a fen under the fervid temperature, this agreeable tonic is the best possible safeguard against all the disorders generated by a sultry and unwholesome atmosphere. It prevents and relieves lassitude and languor, and enables the system to endure with impunity an unusual amount of exertion. Of all invigorating and regulating medicines, it is the purest and most wholesome.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Jlly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
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JAMES W. BELL.

DRY GOODS.
CHOICE GOODS
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James Caldwell
HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets,
Llama Lace Shawls,
Ottoman Shawls, Broche Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls,
Black Barcelona Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Tissue, Bombazine,
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Japanese Silk, new styles at low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
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Ponson, Bonnet, Tapesier and Belton.
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Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sulvings and Ladies' Suits.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

That Great Sale,
DRY GOODS.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
Federal Street. Allegheny.

New Tea Store,
No. 44 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh.
DUTY OFF TEA.
A Beautiful Chromo Picture Given Away to Each Customer.
THE GREAT
Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
(Established in New York 1869)
HAVE ESTABLISHED A BRANCH HOUSE AT No. 44 SMITHFIELD STREET, and have stocked it with the best and cheapest assortment of
New Crop Teas,
Which will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade, at the
Lowest Importers' Prices,
And as we do not believe in making large profits, we will
RETAIL OUR GOODS
To consumers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, adding only enough to pay for repacking, &c.
All goods warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.
New Goods added to stock daily.
PRICE LIST OF TEAS.
Young H

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest:
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Verona Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, 6's, at 86 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 27, 1872.

The question of the relative values of gold and silver is attracting the attention of the public, especially on the Pacific coast. A California journal in a recent article, suggested by the great and continued yield of the silver mines of the world, takes the ground that the large production of silver, together with the undiminished use of it for coinage, is now bringing about a reaction of the relative value of silver to gold. At the first discovery of the precious metal in this country, for three times as much the market was demanding three times as much as before, yet it did not reduce their value in the same proportion, but only in a ratio of 4 to 1, and after the mines of California and Australia were discovered, although the ratio of silver to gold was as 45 to 2, yet the ratio of values was a 1 to 15, at which figures these values have stood since our last coinage laws in 1853, when the standard coin dollar was made to contain 23.22 grains of pure gold and the silver one 345.6 grains of pure silver. Thus the ratio between our two coins, which, before 1853, was as 1 to 16, is now as 1 to 14.884. The former ratio undervalued silver about 2 per cent. The present one overvalues it about five per cent., so that there will be no need of making any further change until gold has fallen more than 5 per cent. below the present ratios of its value to silver.

At this juncture Nevada comes forward with its supply, estimated at $40,000,000, or about three times as much as for many years previous to 1871. With a double action of large supply and lessened demand for silver, while gold is in great demand, may soon produce a change in the relative values. It is true that our legal tender act has driven out both classes of coin from use in this country, but the facts given apply in full force to the markets of the world. In 1869 Professor Bowen, of Harvard College, made the estimate that "the annual supply of the two precious metals will not fall below the two millions of dollars for many years, and that within a quarter of a century this supply will depreciate money to one-half or one-third of what was its value before 1850."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115	115
10-40s	113¾	113¾
New 5s	113¾	113¾
Gold	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	117⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—The Pennsylvania State debt, as ascertained on the 1st inst., was $28,311,100. Of this amount $4,443,500 bears coin interest at 4½, 5 and 6 per cent.—the bulk of it at 5 per cent. The amount of debt bearing interest payable in currency, mostly at 6 per cent., is $12,297,605. There is of debt on which interest has been stopped, $170,702; of debt which bears no interest, 100,742, and of debt known as Chambersburg 6 per cent. certificates, $200,284. There was redeemed of debt during the month of June $102,342.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 27, 1872.	10:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
Canton	79	79	79	79	79	79
Wells & Union Tel	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Quicksilver	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Adams Express	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Wells Fargo Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
American Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
United States Express	57	57	57	57	57	57
New York Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Central	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Illinois Central	122	122	122	122	122	122
Cleveland and Pitts	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Chicago and Northwest	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½	76½
Do. preferred	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Rock Island	112	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
St. Paul	79	79	79	79	79	79
Do. preferred	79	79	79	79	79	79
Wabash	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
Do. preferred	65	65	65	65	65	65
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Chicago and Alton	130					
Do. preferred						
Boston, Hartford & Erie						
Harlem	117	117	117			
New Jersey Central	93					
Union Pacific	38½	38½	38	38	38	37½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central.....59½ Lehigh Valley R. R.....59½
Phila. and Erie.....37½ North Penn'a R. R.....
Lehigh Navigation.....44½ United Cos of N. J.....126½
Catawissa.....45½ Schuylkill Navigat'n.....18½
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R.....58½

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

July 27.—Hops—The market is very quiet, consumers buying sparingly, pending the receipts of new crop, which will begin to come forward in quantity in about three or four weeks. Prices are unchanged; one bale of new crop has been received from Petersburg, Va., and sold at 75 cents ₰ lb.

Hop Prospects.—The weather of the past week has been favorable; there is little or no complaint thus far of vermin, and the prospects are that the yield in this State will somewhat exceed that of last year. A letter dated Sussex, Wis., states that the crop of that State will be about the same as last year in amount and of better quality.—*Cor. orleans Journal, 26th.*

The following is from the circular of Mr. Emmet Wells:—

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	123
Receipts for the corresponding week in 1871	1,000
Total receipts since September 1st, 1871	26,523
Total receipts for same period in 1870	61,787
Total receipts for same period in 1869	50,000
Total exports since September 1, 1871	5,569
Imports for the week	50
Total imports since September 1, 1871	5,585

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of July 13th: "We can report no change in our market; consumers buy only from hand to mouth, and the ingrossers that a good crop will result from the present favorable weather; prices in consequence are easier for all classes of hops, but no general decline is noticeable. Fine yearlings are in slight demand. Our reports from the plantations are, upon the whole, favorable to peace, the interest heal, following the heavy rain, has relieved the vine from two to three feet up the poles, especially upon thin soils. The general opinion is that an average crop will be the result, although considerable spots in the markets exist, which may ultimately generate good. In Pop-dridge a large quantity of 3s is reported. Commercial Intelligence.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 29, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years, also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, July 22	5,514		1,539
Tuesday, July 23	5,843	912	1,338
Wednesday, July 24	4,956		1,956
Thursday, July 25	6,176	250	4,623
Friday, July 26	4,964		2,304
Saturday, July 27	5,081	900	3,037
Total for week	36,386	2,032	15,304
Since January 1	609,806	85,652	297,841
To July 27, 1872	646,072	87,714	313,145
Same time 1871	627,202	60,527	307,343
Same time 1870	624,490	87,963	282,213
Same time 1869	462,179	70,602	214,471
Same time 1868	682,147	91,151	255,389

BUSINESS.

In our last general review we reported an active market—a good demand and an advance in prices. This week we have to take it all back, and report a dull market and a decline in prices on both crude and refined. Prices are fully as low down as before the advance. From this it will be perceived that the good time has been again postponed indefinitely. The sales here have been unusually small. Parker's Landing seems to be the principle point just now. Dealers report a large amount changing hands daily. The latest quotations were $3 60, being a decline of fully 20c ₰ barrel during the past three days.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of crude by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	27,570	36,386
Decrease	9,184	

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past eight years:

From January 1st to July 27, 1872	616,072
Same time 1871	627,202
Same time 1870	624,490
Same time 1869	463,179
Same time 1868	682,147
Same time 1867	647,998
Same time 1866	650,000
Same time 1865	305,100

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,719	2,062
Allegheny Valley Railroad	13,458	15,304
Total	16,188	17,366

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore, Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years, from January 1st to July 27th:

1869.	1870	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad..70,602	87,963	60,527	87,714
Allegheny Valley R.R..214,471	282,213	307,343	313,145
Total	370,176	367,870	400,859

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market at present is in a very unsettled state, buyers refusing to take hold, notwithstanding the low prices at which oil can be obtained. In the absence of sales here, we quote Parker's at $3 60 per barrel.

REFINED

Dull, buyers not on hand. The best offer for was 21¾c, holders willing to accept 22c; August 22⅝c; September 22¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS

Dull, but no lower. City make $1 78; country make $1 76.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 27.—The Courier says: The market was firm and a little easier to-day, although sellers are generally holding off; only what oil, from necessity, is forced upon the market is offered for sale. The market closed quiet. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$3 70
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 67½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 50
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	3 50

NEW YORK, July 27.—The market for crude quiet and firm, with a moderate inquiry at 12¾c; reported sales of 500 bbls made at 12¾c. Refined more in buyers' favor, and quoted at 23½@23½c; cases are in small demand and quoted at 32@32½c. Philadelphia delivery easier; refined for July 22c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 27.—Market quiet and dull at $3 60a3 67½.

ROUSKILLS, July 27.—Market quiet and inactive at $3 65a3 70.

TITUSVILLE, July 27.—Market very quiet at $3 67½ bid for spot, none offered.

OIL CITY, July 27.—Market quiet and a little firmer; ordinary on lower road $3 70; if strictly prime it might sell at $3 80a3 90.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Market quiet; S. W. 21½c; crude in bulk 12½c; cases 27½@c; sales none. Futures—July, 21¾c bid; 1st to 15th August, 22¼c; 15th to 31st August, 22½@c; September 23c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—July contracts, 22¼@22½c; first half August, 22¾c; last half, offered, 22c; B. O. 23c bid; crude, 12¼@12½c. Market very quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Market quiet; first half August, 22¾c; last half August 22¾c; September, 23¼c; crude, 11½c.

OIL CITY, July 27.—Nothing doing; can't quote.

OIL CITY, July 27.—Nothing doing; cannot quote prices.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Fisher Bros	Model Oil Works	154
Dr. A. Hertz	Fairview Oil Works	240
Owner	Sterling Oil Works	140
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	420
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	1,040
Duncan & Young	Radiant Oil Works	140
Duncan & Young	Tarentum Oil Works	140
Hay Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	234
P Hutchinson	Radiant Oil Works	464
J Bushnell	Lily Oil Works	464
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	156
Foster Bros	Excelsior Oil Works	164
P Hutchinson	Commercial Oil Works	916

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Boiler.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Model Oil Works	154	Fairview Oil Wks. 240
Sterling Oil Works	936	Brilliant Oil Works. 1,216
Standard Oil Works	420	Radiant Oil Works. 624
Tarentum	114	Sunbeam Oil Works. 234
Lily Oil Works	464	Crystal Oil Works. 156
Excelsior Oil Works	160	Commercial Oil Wks 916
Total		5,320

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 26, 1872.

Brann & Wagner, 190 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
L. Irwin & Co., 468 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spear & Co., 49 bbls to G. W. White, Harrisburg.
Standard Oil Co, 488 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Co, 416 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Wormser, Meyers & Co, 250 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Central Refining Co, 514 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Company, 506 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total.....3,037

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 27, 1872.

REMARKS—The week closes upon a moderately active trade in some branches, whilst others have ruled dull. Among the departments in trade that are most active are those of bacon and provisions, groceries and fruits and vegetables. The recent advance in bacon is fully maintained and an active demand reported. Groceries are unchanged in prices, and leading dealers report a fair trade for the season, the bulk of it being in sweets. The market is abundantly supplied with all seasonable fruits and vegetables. There is a firmer feeling among the holders of rose, who suggest many causes for an advance in prices, one of which is that the short crops in Europe will cause a drain upon our market, and hence an advance in prices. Flour shows no signs of change in prices, old wheat brands being held very firmly; springs are not so firm, and can be bought at concessions. Rye flour and corn meal are steady at quotations. The weather is still favorable for farmers gathering their crops, and we hope to hear that they have all been safely housed. Below we give the wholesale rates unless otherwise noticed from store, the usual advance.

APPLES—Receipts on the increase, being 173 bbls. The market is dull and drooping, with sales as to quality at $2 @ $2 25 ₰ bbl per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is an active demand, and a prime article finds ready sale at 7½@8c per pound.

ASHES—Common soda ash, unsettled, 4¾ ₰ cent., 4c ₰ lb.; refined 5c, 5¼, 4¾ ₰ cent.; nitrate soda 4½c; arsenic 3½@3¾; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

BUTTER—Receipts 36 packages. We have no change in prices, the following ruled: Connecticut 17a18c ₰ lb; common dull of sale. The supply of prime is fully equal to the demand.

BACON CORN—The market shows no signs of change. Sales are reported at 5a5½c ₰ lb.

BEANS—White navy $2 @ $2 25 ₰ bushel.

BROOMS—Market steady and quiet at the following figures: Fancy $4 No. 1 $3 50; No. 2 $3; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ₰ doz.

BAGGING—Jobbing prices—Quarter, pound cash, per doz, $1 75; half pound cash $2 25; per doz; one pound cash $6 00 per doz; five pound cash $30 00 per doz; ten pound boxes, $55.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The advancing tendency before noticed continues, and the prospect that price have not reached the top. Following are the figures at which sales are made: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 10½c; plain shoulders 9½c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef 9½c; mess pork $15 50 per bbl; lard in tierces 8½c; half bbls 9¼c; buckets 9¾c. Receipts—Bacon 136 tierces; bacon pieces 1,220.

CHEESE—Receipts 111 boxes. The market is dull and drooping. We are reported small sales New York Goshen at 13a14c; Ohio Factory at 9a10c; infer ior to fair grades 6a8c, as to quality and condition.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9a10c ₰ lb; sides 6a6½c ₰ lb; shoulders 5a5½c ₰ lb; country lard 8a9c ₰ lb as per quality.

COAL—Lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Sales of standard brands, round lots, at 21c; in a jobbing way, 22c.

CEMENT—The market is reported quiet and steady, with sales Keeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ₰ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75; Cantrell pleasure, $1 50a1 60; Rosendale $2 25a2 50.

CANDLES—Sperm, 50c; Stearine, 14 ounces, at 18½c; full weight, 16c; star, 18a19c; Adamantine, 15½c; Paraffine, 18½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $950.

C. NNED GOODS—There is a moderate demand with sales as follows: Peaches, 2 lb. cans; $1 90a2 00 ₰ case: tomatoes, $4 50a5 00; corn, $5 50a6 00; 10 ₰ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

GROCERIES—A fair trade is reported, particularly for sweets, at unchanged prices. Coffees and teas are less active, caused by the fact that the trade mostly anticipated their wants by buying in bond last month. Rice continues firm and prices tend upward. The following are prices at which sales were made:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 23½c; fair to good roasting 22½c; one pound packets 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 13¾c; A do 12¾c; B do 11¾c; extra C 11¾c; chesapeake extra C, 11¾a11¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Fancy 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra, 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9a9c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 22c; Singapore 20c; Cassia 56c; nutmegs $1 25.

Starch—The market is fully supplied, with sales at 12a13½c ₰ dozen. Market slow.

Soda—The market is unchanged demand, with sales of No. 1 at 7¾a8c, in round lots; mixed lots 40c ₰ lb. The usual advance from store.

FISH—The market is dull and unchanged in prices, which we quote as follows: Lake herring at $3 25 per half bbl. White fish nominal at $5 50 per half bbl. Mackerel—No 1 shore $19 25; No. 2, large, $12; extra $14; No 3, large, $9 50; No 2 do $7 50a8 00; No 3 do round $6 50. New Labrador split $8 50; do round $6 50.

FLOUR—Receipts 959 bbls. Holders of flour remain firm in their views, asserting that the top of the market has not yet been reached. On the other hand purchasers, hoping for lower figures, take only what actually meets their immediate wants. Following are the ruling figures at which sales are made: Old wheat flour from stores at $6 50 per barrel, whilst medium grades command $8 50a9 75. Weekly's springs are dull; sales at $7 50a8 00; Mill rates—National, $7 75a8 00; Spring, $7 25; Fan Handle Southern amber, $9 25; Morning Glory, $8 50; white, $9.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, oats, and corn, since our last:

Wheat, sacks	203
Oats, sacks	1,320
Corn, sacks	320

The advance noted is maintained, and holders of old wheat do not seem anxious to sell, believing that higher prices will be obtained. The mills are well stocked, and are, therefore, not inclined to make heavy purchases at present figures. We give the following as the ruling rates of the market: Red winter, old lots, $1 85; white, $1 90; new wheat, $1 70. Corn dull, with sales yellow shelled at 50c per bushel; mixed 49c. Oats—Prices are unchanged. We quote white at 43c; mixed 41. Rye—The market is quiet, with small sales at 90c. Barley—No prices have been established, but one has inquired of contracts for future delivery as low as 75a 75c per bush.

HIDES—The market is firm; sales prime 7¼ at 6¾; No 2 do 7c. There is a fair demand for hair.

HAY—The demand is more active. Sales baled on the wharf and bench at $28 $30a35, per ton.

HOPS—Market moderately active with sales at 89c@90c per ton for No. 1; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—Market quiet and firm; sales extra No. 1 70a72c; No 2 60a62c.

LIME—Easton $1 75 ₰ bbl; Cleveland white $2; $2 50a3 00.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped corn $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

NOTIONS—The receipts of sundry articles are on the increase, and prices are weaker but not quotably lower; sales spring chickens by the coop 50a65c ₰ pair; old 25a30c.

POTATOES—The supply is in excess of the demand; sales made at prices ranging from $1 50a3 00 per barrel.

PEA NUTS—Sales in a jobbing way at 8½c.

RAGS—Regular sales at 3¾a4c.

SEED—Flaxseed is held at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT—Car lots at 85; stores $2 00 ₰ bbl.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¾a8c ₰ lb.

TOBACCO—Sales in a jobbing way, ₰ bbl 12¾a13c ₰ gallon.

WHISKY—Sales in a jobbing way at 89c ₰ gallon.

WOOL—There are no changes in prices to note. The differences in the views of producers and purchasers have not been reconciled; but we should be astonished if the former would drop a few cents from the present demand. Following are the ruling rates in this market for the grades named:

Tub washed	48a50 Unwashed medium 35a40
Fine fleece	55a60 Medium fleece 55a62

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 25.—There is very little, if any change, to notice in the different brands of American pig iron. No. 1 continues exceedingly scarce, and it is thought that hardly 200 tons, all told, could be mustered together at the moment. The production of No. 2 and gray forge irons is a trifle larger at the moment, though it would be difficult to obtain a larger amount of either. A moderate demand is reported, and some sales made for delivery in October. We quote at the close at $29a35 for No. 1; $30a33 for No 2, and $28a30 for gray forge, all Lehigh brands.

Scotch Pig.—A decided advance has at last been established in scotch iron, and most of the old lots cleared up, leaving the balance of the stock in strong hands, who are exceedingly firm in their views at $27 50 for Coltness; $25 for Gartsherrie; $24 for Glengarnock, and $23a24 for Eglinton. The above advance was based on advices from Glasgow, quoting Coltness 125s. Many other brands 5s3d higher, with mixed Nos. 1268, the same as previously. The heaviest market is reported exited and the tendency still upward, with many buyers contracting for next year's deliveries at current rates. Little fair trade has been done the past week, and toward the close, among other lots, 100 tons Glengarnock sold at $23 50.—*Iron Age.*

NEW YORK.

July 27.—The market for Scotch pig, from a state of excessive dullness some two weeks ago, has risen to one of unusual excitement. For about ten days past, cable advices received every few days have quoted the market on the other side to higher prices than have been known for the past year, and yet the upward turn there does not seem to have reached its highest point, as later advices since our last have quoted further advances, together amounting to about 7s above our last quotations. The result is there has also reached the lowest point that has been known for several months past, being inside of 200, 000 tons, the bulk of the exports having been made to France, Germany and Holland, Great Britain being indifferent about realizing, unless at about $5 above the latest figures realized here, while consumers are almost out of the market, only buying as their actual necessities compel, and then only in small lots. We annex a statement of prices of the several brands as per advices received July 25, 1871, compared with those at the advance as noticed in our past issues:

	July 26, 1871.	July 25, 1872.
Gartsherrie	68s —d	160s —d
Coltness	69s —d	165s —d
Monkland	67s 6d	158s —d
Carnbroe	68s 6d	158s —d
Glengarnock	68s 6d	158s —d
Eglinton	64s —d	145s —d

It will be seen by the above that the several brands have advanced nearly 100 per cent. during the last year, with a still further probable improvement likely to take place. We note sales of 500 tons Eglinton at $50a51, but now held at $53a54, and 300 tons Coltness, previous to the rise, at $53, but now held at $55a56. Gartsherrie, $55a56, and Glengarnock, $54a55; Gartsherrie, $55a56, and Coltness, $57a60, with sales of 100 tons Glengarnock at $54, thirty days, and 50 do Langloan at $58, but these quotations are nearly nominal. No. 1 American still continues very firm and extremely scarce, with a good inquiry. The hot weather, and many other causes have curtailed the supply, and it would be impossible to obtain any large quantity; we quote it $28a35, but this quotation is almost nominal in absence of supplies. No. 2 is also higher in price, but there is no excess on the market. The same may be said of gray forge; we quote the former $26a32, and the latter $24a26. English pigs, 2s higher, with the tone firmer abroad, are somewhat firmer, though without quotable change; we hear of no sales of any kind. Scrap steady; shipping $41 00. Hops firm and unchanged and quiet. Ingots and old shoulders $34@ steady; domestic deeoe 65c; unwashed 50c. Coffee firm; Rio 18a24c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 10½c. Molasses unchanged. Petroleum—Crude 12½c; refined 24c; steady; more inquiry. Tallow dull and unchanged. Oil meats firm; hams loose 15a15½c; shoulders 9¾a10c. Middles firm; long clear 12½c. Lard lower; No 1 to prime steam, new, 13c; old 13¾c; kettle 13¾c. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese firm at 6a9c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand light but holders firm; No 2 spring $1 21 seller September; No 3 do $1 05a1 06 seller September; No 2 milwaukee club $1 22 seller September; rejected $1 00 seller September. Corn demand fair and market firm; No 2 $6c. Barley demand fair and market firm; fall No 1 76c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 27.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat—Demand fairly good and prices advanced other No 1 white Michigan, cot, $1 80; No 2 red $1 50 cash; 1 car white Michigan, cot, $1 80; No 2 red $1 50 seller 48 sec; no grade 44½. Oats steady at 32c; No 1, 34c; No 2, 30½a31½c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Nothing done in wheat; No 2 red winter offered at $1 35, without buyers. Corn steady; high mixed 56c; low mixed 49c. Oats steady at 32c. Petroleum—refined very firm at 23½@24c for car lots; 24½@25c for lots of less than 1 barrel.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Flour more active for new and fresh; old nominal. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed western 60a61c; yellow 62c. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged. Provisions very firm and unchanged. Bacon firm and active; shoulders 11½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Flour firm; superfine $5 00a5 50. Wheat—market favors buyers; new red $1 60a1 65; amber $1 80. Corn steady. Corn in fair demand at 61a62c. Oats unchanged. Whisky firm at 90c. Petroleum—refined quiet at 24c; crude 16½c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Manufactured copper steady; ingot lake firm and more active at 32¾a33½c. Pig iron active; Scotch $25a26. Russia sheet iron steady at 18c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Tobacco—sales light and prices firm. Cotton dull and unchanged; middling 25½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand.

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WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 27.—There is very little movement, but prices are without material change. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX washed fleece, 70a72c; X do, 69a70c; medium and coarse do, 70a75c; combing and delaine do, 68a68c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and other western fleeces, X and XX washed fleece, 67a70c; medium and coarse do, 70a74c; combing and delaine do, 68c; fine unwashed, 47a50c; medium and coarse unwashed, 56a58c; combing and delaine, unwashed, 65c; choice picked tub, 58c; fair tub, 75c; inferior tub, 65a66c. No. 1 city pulled, 65a 70c; merino city pulled, 64@65c; country pullings, 60a65c.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

July 27.—Wool—There continues a fair inquiry for all kinds of foreign, but principally for the finer grades. Manufacturers have shown more disposition to buy, and considerable transactions are reported to have taken place in Cape, amounting to nearly 1,000 bales. The continued strong feeling in the London market caused holders to be a trifle firmer in their views, and, though prices are without quotable change, a more satisfactory business is looked for after the new tariff takes effect on August 1st. Buenos Ayres and sheepskin grades are quiet, we have heard of no sales. The sales of wool are 70,000 lbs American at 54a56c; 72 bales Cape, 38½c; 4,000 lbs fancy do, 46c

THE VERY LATEST.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

Maritime Tour of the Mikado—Important Changes Foreshadowed—A New National Religion.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Arrived this morning the steamer Colorado, from Hong Kong, June 27, Yokohoma, July 7, with a full cargo of teas. H. C. Langton, a passenger for Chicago, who left Yokohama on July 7th, states that the Mikado left Yeddo on the 28th of June, accompanied by eight war steamers, intending to visit several of the shrines, the city of Kioto and other portions of the southern country, returning in forty days. This is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion. Telegraph communication between Yeddo and Nagasaki and the outside world is to be completed within five weeks. The Japanese mint was closed for extensive additions. The government had decided upon the promulgation of a new form of religion. The most noted exponents of each sect will be compelled to conform. The new religion will be enlightened, simple and adapted to the common wants.

FROSTBURG, PA.

Large Fire—Stores, Groceries, One Hotel, Express and Telegraph Office, &c., Destroyed—Loss $150,000.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FROSTBURG, PA., July 27, 1872.

At half past ten this evening a fire broke out in a grocery near the river edge, across from the Fox House, and extending along the north side of Main street enveloped and consumed three groceries, one dry goods store, the National Hotel, a restaurant, the express office, Western Union Telegraph office and part of the railroad platform. The south side of Main street narrowly escaped. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

POLITICAL.

Grant and Wilson Meeting at Dunseath, Ind.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DUNSEATH, IND., July 27, 1872.

Hon. C. D. Morgan addressed an enthusiastic Grant audience at this place last evening in an able speech of one hour's length. After the conclusion of Mr. Morgan, Joseph M. Brown, Esq., was introduced, and spoke for half an hour. His remarks were addressed chiefly to former soldiers of the country.

Crawford County, Ohio, Republican Convention.
Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., July 27, 1872.

The genuine Republican Convention of Crawford county was held here to-day and was one of the most harmonious and enthusiastic every held in the county. A strong ticket was nominated for county offices, the Central Committee enlarged and delegates appointed to the Congressional and Judicial Conventions. Strong addresses were made by Heoly, Butterfield, Harris and others. The campaign opens with much prospect of success. Crawford has but few Liberals, but has hundreds of Grant and Wilson Democrats.

No More Receptions at Chappaqua.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Few persons of prominence in the political world were present at the reception at Horace Greeley's home to-day. Greeley stated that he had come to the determination to hold no more receptions, in consequence of the course pursued by New York journals.

A Polygamous Delegate.

The Salt Lake Democratic Territorial Convention met on Saturday and nominated to Congress George Q. Cannon, a well-known and influential Mormon elder.

Grant and Wilson Rally at Omaha.

OMAHA, July 27.—The Republican meeting at Lincoln Hall last night was the largest ever held in this State. Senator Logan arrived from Salt Lake city in the evening and spoke for three hours. Fully five thousand people were present. General Logan speaks at Nebraska city to-night.

Carl Schurz Brought to Book—Testimony of Benj. F. Loan.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—It has been repeatedly asserted here and elsewhere, and several times denied, that Gen. Schurz, previous to his election as United States Senator, made a distinct pledge that he would stand by and support the Republican party if elected to the Senate. The *Staats Zeitung* of this city publishes a letter from Benj. F. Loan, Schurz's competitor in that contest, in which he reviews the situation of affairs at that time and sums up by declaring that according to his recollection Gen. Schurz, in a speech made at Jefferson city during that Senatorial contest, utterly denied all sympathy with those who advocated rebel enfranchisement, repudiated the action of those papers which undertook to commit him to that policy and in most emphatic language asserted his entire devotion to the principles which made the Radicals and pledged his faith and support to them in the future.

The Canvass in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 27.—Carl Schurz speaks here on Monday night. The reported outrage on the occasion of Gov. Harriman's speaking at this place is denied. There was nothing of a serious character.

Sixteenth Pennsylvania Congressional District.

MCCONNELLSBURG, July 27.—The Republican Convention to-day nominated Hon. John Cessna for Congress.

Not for Greeley. Likely.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Greeley State Committee of New Jersey yesterday passed a resolution requesting James S. Scoville to resign his position as Representative of the State in the National Committee.

Irish Republican National Convention.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A circular will soon be issued calling on the Irish Republican National Convention to meet at Philadelphia in the middle of September, in the interest of Grant and Wilson.

Schurz Speaks at Greensboro, N. C.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Greensboro, N. C., special states that Carl Schurz made a speech at that place last night. He urged Republicans to trust rebel soldiers, who could not afford better evidence of their acceptance of the issues of the war than that they now rallied around the Greeley banner. He referred to the needs of the colored people, and advised them to cultivate friendly relations with the whites, for they never could live happy if the white race is not their friend. He claimed that of the colored vote, now compact and solid, were divided between the two political parties, both parties would be equally interested in securing to them their rights. In addressing several soldiers present he said there was full confidence felt in them in the North, but he admonished them if armed bands were allowed to scourge citizens, no matter of what color, the Republican politicians would not be able to stem the channel of civilization and protect them. If there are more occurrences of disorder, take swift and retributive measures into your own hands and let the Federal government see that the Confederate soldiers are not only able but willing and resolved that life and property shall be protected in your houses, in your counties and in every town of the State. He then read the letter of Gen. Pleasanton relative to the St. Domingo business, closing by saying that now it simply remained a question of veracity between Pleasanton and President Grant.

Will Make no More Speeches for Some Time.

NEW YORK, July 28.—In his remarks yesterday to his friends, Mr. Greeley intimated that he should not make any more speeches for several months.

Grant and Wilson in Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Gen. John M. Harlan, of Louisville, addressed one of the largest audiences ever assembled in New Albany, last night, advocating the election of Grant and Wilson. Fully three thousand persons were present, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., July 28.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here last night. It was addressed by Senator O. P. Morton and others.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1872.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Arrived, steamships Republic, Liverpool, Bothnia, Barrow and England. Among the passengers from Liverpool is Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The steamship J. G. Meiggs, from Aspinwall, 3d, *via* Kingston, Jamaica, 21st, has also arrived.

INCENDIARISM CONFESSED.

Richard Fleet was arrested at Millville, N. J., and confessed to having set several fires in that vicinity lately object being robbery. Two accomplices, belonging in Pittsburgh, are yet at large.

MAY SURVIVE.

It is now thought that Commissioner Carr, who was stabbed by another policeman on the Albany boat last Monday night, will survive, he having lived through last night and to-day. His assailant, Roelke, is still unarrested.

FIREMAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of engineer McCarthy, killed by a falling wall at the burning of the Erie car works, was attended to-day by the Fire Department of Jersey City, all the city officials and a large concourse of citizens.

Suspected Murder in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Five towboatmen who came from Pittsburgh and put up at Veneman's Hotel on the corner of Third and Water streets were all put in the same room on the third floor. This morning at one o'clock Allen Dewett, one of the men, was found on the pavement in an insensible condition and was taken to jail where he died at four o'clock P. M. Harrison Dorn who slept in the same bed with him was arrested on suspicion of throwing him out of the window.

Supposed Suicide of an Editor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Capt. Charles E. Dean, editor of the *Los Angeles News*, is said to be dying. He is supposed to have committed suicide with poison.

Sea Captain Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Captain C. M. Josselyn, of the schooner John Hunter, an old Californian, was drowned at sea off Crescent City.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In Columbia, Ind., on Friday night a woman of the town, named Hammond, was shot and instantly killed by an unmarried woman who escaped.

Father Gavazzi arrived in St. Louis on Saturday, and was welcomed with a friendly reception from many promident citizens. He was announced to preach yesterday in churches of the Methodist and Presbyterian denominations.

The muddle in Pope county, Arkansas, appears, from the confused telegraphic rumors floating thence, to be more mixed up than ever. The contempt of court case against Capt. Barry, of Dardanelles, had commenced, and, after argument on the question of jurisdiction, was adjourned. In several cases, growing out of the trouble between the militia and the Sheriff's posse, action was indefinitely postponed, and the witnesses told by the judges to go home.

The Buffalo Presbytery on Saturday deposed Rev. L. P. Thompson,- who is charged with adultery at Jamestown, from the ministry and indefinitely suspended him from communion. Rev. Mr. Thompson was suspended some years ago for a similar offense in Cincinnati, and, on the recommendation of his Buffalo brethren that he had heartily repented his sin, was reinstated.

Walter E. Jones, of Somerville, Maine, and a Mr. Lovell, of Drevosville, N. H., were drowned in the latter town on the 26th inst., by slipping from the rocks into the river while fishing. Both leave families.

Several articles of jewelry stolen from the safe of the Uxbridge Bank, at the recent robbery of that institution, were discovered on Saturday buried on Boston backlands.

The Boston Board of Trade, in connection with the city government, will give a grand banquet to the Japanese Embassy at the Revere House on Friday, August 2d.

President Grant and family attended the Centenary Church at Long Branch yesterday.

Edward F. Foster, editor of the *Dramatic News*, Boston, died on Saturday of heart disease.

W. Burbank has been arrested in Pittsfield, Mass., for the murder of John Berrigan during a bar-room fight.

Margaret Davis quarreled with John Graham in a house of ill-fame in Philadelphia, yesterday, and fractured his skull with a pitcher. She was committed to jail in a critical condition, and she was committed.

A fire at Ottawa, Canada, Sunday morning, destroyed property to the amount of $150,000. A Mrs. Evans was burned to death, and a servant girl jumped from a third story window to escape a like fate.

The steamer City of Paris, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last night.

Twelve cars of oil were burned on the Erie Railroad west of Elmira Saturday night. Loss $10,000.

Loden Kemper, who was struck in the pit of the stomach last Friday by a board which he was sawing in Vanseggers planing mill at Louisville, died yesterday from the effects of his injuries. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Robert Park M. E. Church of Indianapolis, Rev. Dr. Bayliss, pastor, yesterday raised $57,000 toward completing their new church edifice.

A young man named David Myer was drowned while bathing in the river at Indianapolis yesterday.

Railroad Engineer Shot and Robbed

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Nicholas Flemming, engineer in the employ of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, while passing through River street last night on his way to the engine house, was shot and robbed of about fifty dollars by some unknown person. Mr. Flemming's wound is severe, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A Pittsburgh Suicide—Disastrous Lamp Explosion.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—An unknown man, who arrived in this city from Pittsburgh, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in a barn. Another suicide occurred in Clifton street, this evening, three Germans, two women and one man, were badly burned.

STATE POLITICS.

The nominations of General Albright and Judge Scofield, for Congressmen at Large, are very cordially indorsed by the Republican press of the State. The Philadelphia *North American* says:

"The conclusion is so acceptable that it will be approved by every reliable member of the party, and even by many of the Democrats who have been hostile to Republicanism. These, so natural and simple facts are the best answer to sensational reports sent to New York—at least published there—stating that the Convention was disgusted with Grant, and that it would attempt very many things never contemplated and much less proposed. The sentiment of the Republicans of this State has been steadily growing more cordial and more determined. The nomination of the first election to the State and to success in the State and nation at the second cannot be denied, and leaves but one line of action possible. The friends of General Hartranft having exonerated him from the imputations made, and shown his deserts, are gratified to find daily accessions of strength, a feeling that, swelling to October, assures his triumphal election over every hostility. The State Committee recognized that the clergy and their action leaves only the usual work necessary to secure out utmost desire."

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: "At this particular juncture Judge Scofield's nomination is most fortunate. We hail it as an omen of success, which, added to our other certainties of victory, now puts our triumph beyond the pendventure of a doubt. General Albright, added to the ticket for Congressmen-at-large, is a most excellent and deserving man —a soldier who did his full duty in the hour when the country needed its best men to defend its honor and integrity in life. He is a man of practical ability and tastes, and will make a splendid representative. The same paper adds: "Every member of the committee reported the best of feeling in the district which he represented, and assured each other of a full vote and a grand victory in October next."

The Titusville *Herald* says: These nominations are all of the highest order, and add immensely to the strength of the ticket.

The Allentown *Chronicle* remarks: The Congressional ticket, composed of Todd, Scofield and Albright, is the best that could have been secured, and cannot fail to give universal satisfaction, and will certainly beat the weak ticket of the Democracy by an overwhelming majority.

There was a very animated contest for the Congressional nomination in the Twentieth District. Several meetings were held by the conference, and out of fifty-four ballots which had been taken, all but one showed the same result, namely: Hon. W. Waugh received the three votes of Mercer county, Hon. C. W. Gilfillan the three of Venango county while Col. H. L. Richmond, of Meadville, received the six votes cast by Crawford and Clarion counties. The conferees were finally relieved by receiving a letter from Mr. Gilfillan, withdrawing his name. Col. Richmond was then unanimously nominated. In view of the patriotic course of Mr. Gilfillan, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we recognize in Hon. C. W. Gilfillan a true Republican, who regards the success and harmony of the party paramount to personal ambition. The thanks of this conference and of the Republicans of the whole district are due him, not only for his magnanimous course at the present juncture, but for the able manner in which he represented the district in the Forty-first Congress.

Referring to the filling of vacancies on the Republican State ticket, the *Miner's Journal*, Pottsville, says: "The action of the Committee will be approved by the Republicans of the State. Gen. Albright was a brave soldier, and is an able man. Selected from the anthracite coal region, where he is very popular, he will make a most excellent representative. Judge Scofield's public career has been such as to commend him to the support of every citizen who desires a faithful and able representative in Congress. If the last nomination be committed but one error, which we commented on at the time; but his general course in Congress has been so admirable that we can readily overlook it.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: "In our judgment, the placing of Messrs. Scofield and Albright upon the State ticket, as Congressmen-at-Large, will increase the Republican vote 2,000. There was little doubt of the success of the ticket before these names were placed upon it, there is now not a shadow of doubt that it will be elected by a handsome majority."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says of General Albright: "During the dark hours of the rebellion he left his peaceful pursuits and friends at home to share the honors of war with our standard bearer for Governor, General Hartranft and General Allen, the candidate for Auditor General. It was especially through his exertion and influence that the stronghold of the democracy in which he resided, and which is so well known—Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton and Luzerne—turned out so many soldiers to fight on the Union side. He raised a regiment in a very short time, at the head of which he was placed as Colonel. He was afterwards promoted to a Brigadier Generalship for gallant services on the battlefield. The General is a ready speaker, able to address his fellow-citizens in German and English, and we hope to hear him in this county before the present campaign closes.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: "We have in this community about fifteen hundred inhabitan's of Welsh nativity, probably three hundred voters, and not one Democrat among them to our knowledge."

The Democratic convention of Warren nominated Luther Green, of Tidioute, for the Legislature.

The Oil City *Derrick* says: "In this Senatorial district, three Constitutional delegates are to be elected, each elector, however, voting for but two. The Republicans have nominated their two, and the Democrats are content to take the other *one*, and not make any struggle for more. At least we judge as much from the call for the Democratic Convention, as it says that the delegates will select *one person* as member of the Constitutional Convention. This is virtually a concession that the Democracy and their allies don't expect to elect any one in this county. Very frank, at least."

Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, of Camden, New Jersey, writes to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* concerning the professed belief of the *Tribune* that nothing is being done in relation to the Louisville Convention. "He says: Let the *Tribune* possess its soul in patience. The masses of the Democracy are moving to repudiate the bargain and sale of their votes. Every State will be represented in the Louisville Convention of the 3d of September. By that time it will have become palpable that Mr. Greeley can no more assimilate the Radical Republicans and Democrats than he can mingle oil and water. The *Tribune* suggests that the Democracy should nominate Gen Grant. That would be altogether unnecessary, as the Opera House nomination insures his election, unless Mr. Greeley gracefully retires in favor of the Democratic candidate presented by the Louisville Convention."

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "The meeting of the State Central Committee on Thursday was a large and encouraging one. From all parts of the State came in the evidences of confidence in the ticket, and of determination to prosecute a campaign worthy of the great issues at stake. The selection of Judge Scofield and Charles Albright, Esq., as Congressmen-at-large, is an excellent one, and puts a complete ticket before the people, which will be most acceptable to the Republican masses of the State."

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "The ticket is now complete, and the selections made give great satisfaction and will add five thousand to the large majority now predicted for the whole State ticket. The sections of the State where heretofore imagined that they were badly treated have received all they asked for at the hands of the committee, and express themselves satisfied."

The Erie *Dispatch*, of yesterday morning, says of the new nominees for Congressmen-at-large: "Mr. Scofield is too well known to our readers to need a single word of commendation. He stands acknowledged as one of the ablest and most efficient members of the present Congress, and the intelligence of the action of the committee in his case will be well received by the Republicans of the entire country. Gen. Albright resides in Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, is a lawyer of high reputation, an accomplished public speaker, and personally very popular among the German portion of the citizens of the eastern counties, to whom he belongs. These names must add materially to the strength of the ticket."

At Erie a German Grant and Wilson club has been organized, with Col. M. Schlandecker as chairman. Thirty-four German soldiers became members on the evening of the organization.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage July 29, 1872.

	Cents
Coffin & Co., Birmingham, Pa.	3
Dungan Chas. B., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Megarger S. J., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
McBride Geo. A., Fayette,	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Sentence Day.

In the Criminal Court on Saturday morning, Judge Sterrett presiding, John Toohey, of the Seventh ward, convicted of the crime of selling liquor to minors, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs in each case. Edward Childs, convicted of aggravated assault and battery, was let off upon paying five dollars and costs. Sentence was suspended in the case of Martin Myers, a boy, found guilty of malicious mischief, upon payment of costs.

An Alleged Incendiary Arrested.

Fire Marshal Butler arrested a man named Wm. Fulton on Saturday afternoon, on a charge of having fired the sheds connected with the stock yards of East Liberty last week. He was committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail, for a hearing. The same person was arrested a few months since on a charge of having set fire to the Western Exchange, but owing to want of sufficient evidence to fasten the crime on him he was discharged.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health held its regular weekly meeting on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. John B. Bell, against whom a suit had been instituted for maintaining a nuisance at his property, corner of Liberty and Ferry streets, asked that a committee be appointed to examine the premises. The request was granted, and Messrs. House and Gray were appointed on the committee.

A proposition was received from a couple of gentlemen to remove all dead animals and garbage from the streets, at so much per head to the Sanitary Committee. Instructions were also given to the Sanitary Committee to examine all sites that had been offered for a city hospital, as well as other eligible places in the city.

Fires Yesterday.

Shortly after one o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from the third story of James E. Burns' drug store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets. The fire originated in a box of refuse material, but the origin of it is a mystery, as the only door to the room where it was discovered was locked when the firement arrived at the building, and there was no fire kept on the premises. Considerable damage was done to the interior of the building by water, including the main side room on the first floor.

A slight fire occurred about six o'clock yesterday morning at the works of Hay, Gumbert & Co., in South Pittsburgh, but was extinguised with a few buckets of water. Damage slight.

Accidents.

A man named Alexander McDaniels, employed at the dock yards of Messrs. Reed & Co., located at the foot of Mulberry street, Allegheny, met with a painful accident on Saturday afternoon. At the time of the accident he was engaged in turning a crank to move one of the barges, when his hand was caught in the cog wheels and three of his fingers were so badly mashed that amputation was found to be necessary.

Annie Simms, a little girl residing on Fourth street, South Pittsburgh was struck accidentally with a club on Saturday, by one of her companions, while playing near her house, and received an ugly gash on her forehead. Dr. Roberts was called and attended her injuries.

Habeas Corpus.

On Saturday Jacob Minehart filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of *habeas corpus* to obtain the release of his son, Henry C. Minehart, who is confined in the Allegheny County Workhouse on a commitment from Mayor Callow, of Allegheny City, charging him with being a professional thief. He was committed on the 23d of last February for a term of six months, but the record of the magistrate is alleged to be entirely defective in every respect; that it does not show any evidence, nor that any testimony was offered to prove the charge made against Mr. Minehart. The Court ordered the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that he had been illegally in prison more than ninety days, which is the greatest limit prescribed by law in cases where persons are charged with being professional thieves.

Petitions Presented in the Common Pleas Court.

The following business was transacted in the Common Pleas Court on Saturday:

The School Directors of the Ninth ward, Allegheny, petitioned for authority to borrow the the sum of $12,033 45, to build a new school house, and issue bonds good for fifteen years at eight per cent. per annum. The Court granted the prayer of the petitioners.

A petition was filed by Adam King and Fred. Oesterly, of Millvale, asking that a preliminary injunction be issued on Jacob Eicher, Supervisor of Reserve township, restraining him from the opening of a certain road. The Court took charge of the papers.

Applications were made for charters for the First Presbyterian church, of Braddock, the Improvement Building Association and the South Monongahela Building Association.

A preliminary injunction was granted, restraining John O'Neil from proceeding with the mining of coal on his property, to the injury of that of James Aber.

The petitions of John A. Pierson and Mary Blue, colored, who were in jail awaiting trial for adultery, asking for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that no evidence was offered against them before the committing magistrate that would justify their being held for trial, were now heard. The court directed Pierson to enter $500 bail for his appearance at court, and held Mary Blue in her own recognizance for $100 to appear.

A decree was issued divorcing Mattie Hanna from George Hanna. Petitions were filed and subpœnas awarded as follows: Catharine Acker vs. Florence Acker, Elizabeth Rauenbuhl vs. Jacob Kraenbuhl, Salena Dupell vs. Francis Dupell.

On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., Mr. Wm. N. Petrie was admitted to the bar on Saturday, in the Common Pleas Court.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Rivers sixteen feet ten inches and stationary. No arrivals or departures.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Clear and pleasant to-day. River rising slowly with seven feet ten in canal, five feet ten in chute. Arrived—Lawrence, Cincinnati. Departed—Lee, Memphis; Arlington, Cincinnati; Blue Lodge, with coal, arrived this morning and returned to Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 28.—Cloudy and hot; mercury 96 to 98. River has risen seven inches. Fort Lisk: Up—Iron Mountain, Arkansas Belle, Minneola, W. H. Brown. Down—Charmer, Fearless, Tarascon, Evansville. Business fair.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 28.—Arrived—Mollie Moore, Florence, St. Louis; Vicksburg, Mohawk, New Orleans; J. T. Moore, St. Louis; City of Quincy, New Orleans; Utah, St. Louis; Buckeye, Nashville; Idlewild, Evansville; Belle, St. Louis. Departed—Mulligan, St. Louis; Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Belle Memphis, Memphis; Quickstep, Kansas City; Julia, St. Louis; Rome, St. Louis; Mohawk, St. Louis; John T. Moore, Red river; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Gen. Anderson, St. Louis; Utah, Arkansas river. The river has risen six inches. Clear and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Minneapolis St. Paul; St. Lake, Jefferson City; Provasco, Cincinnati; Alice, Leavenworth. River falling slowly. Cloudy and warm.

THE PHILLIPS CASE.

Opinion of the Court—The Missing Witness in the Bender Homicide Case Fined.

On Saturday morning, His Honor, Judge Sterrett, delivered the opinion of the court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph K. Phillips, charged with contempt of court in failing to appear and testify at the recent trial of Henry Bender, indicted for the murder of policeman Stacks. The opinion was preceded by a history of the recent trial. After reciting the several occasions on which Phillips was made aware of the fact that he was an important witness in the trial, the court referred to the reasons given by Mr. Phillips for his absence, and then continued as follows:

If such things can be done with impunity, if a person who have been duly subpœned to attend Court, can come and go at his own convenience or pleasure, or determine for themselves whether their testimony is of any importance or not, the mandate of a subpœna is of much less importance than has been generally supposed. But fortunately for the administration of justice this is not the case, and never will be in any well ordered government. Every private citizen is under obligation to the government under which he lives, and when called upon to aid in sustaining its authority or in enforcing its laws, it is his duty to obey the call. And when it conflicts with his private pursuits or convenience they must yield for the sake of the common good. Indeed it is oftentimes his duty to aid those in authority without waiting to be called on. If he be in possession of knowledge that would lead to the discovery and apprehension of flagrant public offenders, he should communicate it, and to that extent aid the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty, rather than shield the guilty by his silence. * * *

There has been a growing disposition on the part of many to treat subpœnas and other processes of court as matters unworthy their consideration and entirely beneath their notice; in other words, with contempt. They seem to forget that as members of the body politic they are under obligations to the government which protects them in their persons and in the enjoyment of their civil rights, and to appear to regard all such demands upon their time and services as important interference with their private pursuits. This is a mistake and it is time that the unhealthy sentiment be corrected, and every one know and feel that it is a high public duty to respond promptly to all such calls. It requires no argument to show the great wrongs that may be done to the public at large or to the private citizen by the refusal of witnesses to attend and testify when legally called on. Suppose a person placed on trial for a capital offence and the witnesses by whom he can satisfactory establish his innocence are subpœnaed, and one of them, who alone is in possession of important knowledge bearing upon the issue, refuses to testify in his defense obliged to close without his testimony. The result may be most disastrous to the accused. Is it just to that individual that the witness who is thus unjustly deprived is the turning point of the case. If it was before the Court and jury the result would be very different instead of conviction a clear acquittal would be announced.

The Court next quoted the law bearing on the case, concluding as follows: It is claimed that the magnitude of the interests involved in the case in which the witness was subpœnaed, or the importance of his testimony, should not be considered in determining the penalty. We cannot assent to this position. The case, in our judgment, is fairly separated by the fact that the issue involved public and private interests of more than ordinary importance, and that the facts within the knowledge of the witness would have had a most important bearing. He must have been aware of the importance attached by the Commonwealth to his testimony. The best evidence of this was the materiality of the testimony which the witness would have been able to give, had he been present, lend greatly to aggravate the contempt with which the process of the Court was treated, and nothing but a due regard for the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant leads us to impose as light a fine as we do in this case.

THE COMEDY OF COURT.

And now, finally, the curtain in this case came on to be heard in the testimony and answer of the defendant in open court, and was argued by counsel, and after consideration thereof, it appears to the court, and is so found, that the defendant, Joseph K. Phillips, was a material witness in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Bender et al., charging the same subpœnaed to attend the trial of said case as a witness on the part of the Commonwealth; that while he was in attendance with other witnesses waiting for said case to be called, and well knowing the importance attached to his testimony, he left court without leave and without just condition or excuse, and removed out of the county (part of the time in Philadelphia and part of it in the county of New York) and remained absent, concluded, and he is therefore adjudged guilty of contempt of court in disobeying and neglecting the lawful process of the court, for which offence the judgment of the court is that he pay the costs of this proceeding, that he pay to the Commonwealth, for the use of the county, a fine of $500, or give security for the payment thereof within ten days, and in default thereof that he be committed to the county jail for three months.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Man Run Over and Killed on the Fort Wayne Road—Another Fatal Accident on the Valley Road.

An accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at the outer depot, Allegheny, yesterday morning, by which a man named George Bowers lost his life. About one o'clock the Pacific Express entered the depot yard, when a man was seen walking along the track. The man paid no attention to the whistle, and, before the train could be stopped, the engine knocked him down and ran over his two legs, crushing them in a most frightful manner and otherwise injuring him. Dr. Buchanan was summoned, but he could not afford any relief and the injured man expired in about half an hour after the accident. The deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time of the accident. He was thirty-five years of age, unmarried, and has no relatives in this county. He boarded at a house in Woods Run. Alderman Butler held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Yesterday morning the mutilated remains of a man were found on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, near Hulton Station, about twelve miles from the city. Both legs were cut off, the head severed from the body, and the body otherwise mangled. The pieces were scattered about on the track, presenting a most sickening sight. They were gathered together, and Coroner West being notified held an inquest yesterday forenoon, when the name of the deceased was ascertained to be William Moeller, a resident of New Castle, Lawrence county. He had been employed by the railroad company at Hulton station, and for some time past had been on a spree. It was supposed that while intoxicated on Saturday night he laid down on the track and fell over asleep, and was run over and killed, and that afterwards the different trains during the night passed over the corpse. The jury rendered a verdict that "deceased was run over and killed by an unknown train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad." His age was about sixty-six years, and he leaves a family of a wife and two children in New Castle.

THE PENN STREET ROBBERIES.

Arrest of a Youthful Thief.

On Saturday afternoon Officer Jerry Gumbert arrested a girl named Dennison on a charge of robbery. For some time past residences on Penn street have been entered in day light, and jewelry, dresses, &c., carried away in the most mysterious manner. The police had been informed of the robberies and used every effort to discover the perpetrator. On Saturday afternoon a lad employed by Dr. Sprecher called other Gumbert's attention to the girl in question as she passed out of a residence on Penn street. She had a bundle in her arms and appeared to be very anxious to get out of the officer's sight. Mr. Gumbert accosted her, when she immediately began to cry and say, "I'll give back everything if you'll only let me go." The officer took the girl to the residence of Mrs. Johnston, No. 229 Penn street, who had recently been robbed of some valuable jewelry. Mrs. Johnston recognized the girl as having called on her recently for the purpose of soliciting alms. Mr. Gumbert then took the girl to the Mayor's office, where the bundle which she had in her arms carried and found to contain two shirts and a box of new pocket handkerchiefs. Detective Messrs. officer Gumbert, and the Mayor's clerk, Patterson, next made the girl accompany them to her home in Power's court, near Old Avenue. Here some trunks were searched and Mrs. Johnston's jewelry was found and also other jewelry, dress patterns, &c., all of which was taken to the Mayor's office and the most of the valuables identified. The girl was then committed to jail for a hearing, which will probably come off to-day. The prisoner is about fourteen years of age, neat in appearance, but evidently old in crime.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

On Wednesday evening Emerson's California Minstrels will appear at this house. The band comprises several of the most talented minstrels in the country, among them Billy Emerson, Ben. Cotton, Fayette Welch, Harry Stanwood, Sheridan and Mack, and others standing in the front ranks of their profession. The company will remain for four nights giving a matinee on Saturday. The troupe will be found an excellent one and well worthy the patronage of our amusement going public.

Runaways.

A runaway occurred yesterday in the neighborhood of Ripley & Co.'s glass works, Birmingham, by which a young man named Alfred Quirk was thrown heavily to the ground. He sustained severe bruises, but fortunately no bones were broken.

About one o'clock Saturday afternoon, a horse attached to an express wagon took fright on Liberty street and ran off. Before the animal had proceeded far, the express wagon collided with a dray, and the force of the collison threw the driver off, and he was seriously injured. He was removed into a tailor shop near by and his injuries dressed. The name of the driver is James McMinn. He is in the employ of Townsend, Dalzell & Co.

Y. M. C. A.

Meeting on Saturday Night—Interesting Addresses.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was to have been held on Saturday evening last, but as many of the regular workers are absent from the city, there was no quorum present, and the meeting was therefore postponed. There were present, however, a large number of visitors, who took part in the devotional exercises, which were held in place of the regular meeting. The exercises were conducted by Mr. Kirk Porter.

One or two gentlemen, connected with the open air meetings which have been held from time to time, when the weather is favorable under the auspices of this association, spoke of the encouragement they are meeting with, and that the meetings will be continued for the purpose of reaching people who never attend church of any denomination, and thus be the means of saving many souls which might otherwise be lost.

Mr. J. F. Keeler, one of the Association's active members, who has been absent from this city for the past four or five weeks old, and had died of natural causes and had been laid where found, after death. It had evidently been in the water only a few hours. An inquest in accordance with the facts was rendered. There is no clue to the identity of the child.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Following is the mortuary report of Allegheny City as prepared by Health Officer Hoch, for the week ending Saturday, July 27, showing that the number of deaths was 29. The causes of death were as follows: Cholera Infantum, 9; Dysentery, 3; Typhoid Fever, 2; Cholera Morbus, 2; Prematurely born, 2; Convulsions, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Asthma, 1; Hemmorrhage of lungs, 1; Heart disease, 1; Marasmus, 1; Hemeplegera, 1; Dropsy, 1; Inflamation of the bowels, 1; Teething, 1. Found drowned, 1. Of the above there were under one year, 12; from one to two, 7; from five to ten, 2; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 2; from thirty to forty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 2; from seventy to eighty 1; white, 28; colored, 1; males, 13; females, 16; total, 29.

Body Found.

About ten o'clock Saturday morning some laborers who were engaged in drawing boards in the Allegheny river, a short distance above the Columbia boat-house, discovered the body of a female infant on the end of the raft. They took charge of it and had it conveyed to the Allegheny Mayor's office. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest over the remains. Dr. Donnelly gave it as his opinion that the child was about four or five weeks old, and had died of natural causes and had been laid where found, after death. It had evidently been in the water only a few hours. An inquest in accordance with the facts was rendered. There is no clue to the identity of the child.

More Confidence.

On Saturday Mr. H. R. Biss, who resides at Hilldale, Indiana county, this State, was sitting on a seat in the Union depot, waiting for a train to depart, when a "well dressed stranger" sat down beside him, and began a conversation. The stranger told Mr. Biss that he did business in Greensburg and was on his way home from the West with the corpse of his brother, who had died recently. Mr. Biss and the stranger were about to travel on the same train, and the stranger asked Mr. Biss if he would take a ride in his carriage, as the train would not leave for an hour yet. Biss consented, and the train took a ride down to Fifth avenue. Then the well dressed stranger No. 2" approached the carriage and told Mr. Biss that the body was all ready for shipping now, but under the new rules of the company the freight bill, $370, must be paid in advance. This was unexpected and the stranger had not provided himself with so much money. He had checks to the amount of $1,700, but unhappily the banks were closed. Would Mr. Biss accommodate him with the money and take these checks as security? Mr. B. would and did. Then the stranger went with the checks to get the money and would be back in a moment. He has not been seen since, nor is it likely that he will be. Mr. Biss began to realize that he had been victimized and called at the Mayor's office and told his story. That is about where the matter will end, as far as Pittsburgh is concerned, turning up or being turned up, is extremely slight.

Slight Robberies.

About five o'clock yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. R. Hay, on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, was entered, but after the thief had extracted a pocket-book from the pantaloons of Mr. Hay, a member of the family was awakened, when he was frightened off. The pocket book contained only fourteen dollars.

Another robbery was perpetrated at the Park Exchange saloon, on Ohio street, Allegheny. A number of car drivers and conductors on the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Passenger Railway board at this house. At an early hour yesterday morning one of the car drivers named Cornelius McGovern arose and searched the pockets of a conductor named Joe Brown and abstracted fifteen dollars in money and a watch valued at twenty-eight dollars. Seven dollars also were taken from another conductor. The thief then disappeared and has not been seen since.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Mt. Washington lock-up is about ready for use.

THE argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of Ambrose E. Lynch will be heard to-morrow.

IT is announced that the firm of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips have purchased 880 acres of coal land in Westmoreland county.

THE Rev. P. S. Davies, formerly of the East Birmingham Presbyterian church, has accepted a call to preach in Pomeroy, O.

LOCOMOTIVE No. 1 has been placed on the P. V. & C. R. R. A passenger train will soon commence running as far as Beck's Run.

A MAN named Charles Upperman was arrested on Saturday by a member of Mayor Callow's police, for abusing his wife. Hearing this evening.